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VOL. 57, NO. 176.

ST. LOUIS, MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 13, 1905.

PRICE (In St. Louis, One Cent. Outside St. Louis, Two Cents.)

"FIRST IN EVERYTHING."

RUSSIAN ARMY RESERVES IN OPEN MUTINY BROOKS ALLEGES

Cossacks Fire on Rebel Conscripts in "Holy Kieff," Killing Eighteen and Wounding More Than Eighty, It Is Reported.

SOLDIERS CAST BODIES BEFORE A LOCOMOTIVE.

When Ordered to War in the Far East, They Cry, "Rather Death This Way Than by Japanese Bullets."

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 12.—A telegram from Sushin says Gen. Kaulbars, commander of the Third Manchurian Army, has taken over the command of the Second Manchurian Army, recently vacated by Gen. Gritsenberg.

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch and New York World.

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HERLIN, Feb. 12.—Whatever the disposition of the Russian army as a whole, the army reserves in the Russian provinces bordering on Germany are not only disloyal but mutinous.

New and serious disturbances have broken out among the reserves and conscripts who are being mobilized or who are being sent to the far East.

A large body of reserves looted the shops on the outskirts of Kieff, the great pilgrim city, which is called "the Jerusalem of Russia." The lawless soldiers killed the officer in command of the police who tried to restrain them. Then a detachment of Cossacks fired on the reserves, and killed 18 and wounded more than 80.

At Netlin, in the same neighborhood, a regiment of reserves was about to take a train for the east of war. When the train drew up the soldiers smashed all the windows in the cars. When orders were given to get aboard and start the train hundreds of soldiers gathered in front of the locomotive and swore they would not budge. Some even threw themselves on the rails, crying they would rather be killed by a locomotive than their homes than by Japanese bullets in Manchuria.

At Hurst a party of reserves attacked the three officials who were directing their mobilization, killing one and badly wounding the others. After a summary trial the ringleaders were shot in the prison yards next morning.

In the provinces of Podolia and Volhynia, 200, rather than start for the far East, fled into the woods, where they are wandering about in the deep snow. They must be suffering great hardships. Parties of Cossacks have been sent to capture them, with strict orders to shoot them if they resist.

Killed at Loda, 144.

WARSAW, Feb. 12.—Dispatches from Loda say that a number of men resumed work today, but that after a couple of hours they again walked out. The town is quiet.

It is officially announced that as a result of disturbances at Loda 144 bodies have been buried, while 200 wounded persons are still in the hospitals.

HIS EYES BURNED IN EXPLOSION

Blowing Up of Steam Pipe in Passenger Car May Cost Man's Sight.

By the explosion of a steam pipe used in heating a passenger car of an inbound Illinois Central train at East St. Louis at 9:30 o'clock Monday morning, Joseph Graham's eyes were so badly burned that probably he will lose the sight of both eyes. Mr. Graham lives at 281 Tremaine avenue, East St. Louis, and was returning home from a business trip when the accident took place as the train was coming through the Illinois Central yards. An ambulance was sent for and Mr. Graham was taken to St. Mary's Hospital.

PRESIDENT LEAVES TO VISIT NEW YORK

He Will Spend Two Days in Metropolis and Appears Pleased at the Prospect.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 12.—President Roosevelt and party left here at 10:00 o'clock this morning on a special train over the Pennsylvania railroad for a two-days' visit in New York.

The train consisted of the private car, the Pullman and the compartment car. The President arrived at the station at 11:00 o'clock this afternoon. The President arrived at the station at 11:00 o'clock this afternoon. The President arrived at the station at 11:00 o'clock this afternoon.

The President was in excellent spirits in anticipation of his visit, and was very much pleased at the prospect of his visit.

NO SQUARE DEAL FROM TERMINAL, BROOKS ALLEGES

Official of Independent Stockyards, at Hearing, Sets Forth Discrimination in Delivery by Railway.

DELAYS ARE "UNAVOIDABLE"

State Legislative Committee, in Session Here, Is Informed That "Big Four," the Meat Trust, Gets the Favors.

E. S. Brooks, secretary and treasurer of the Independent Stockyards of St. Louis, testified before the joint state legislative committee, in session at the Southern Hotel, Monday morning, that facts connected with the delivery of carcasses of stock at his yards led him to believe that his yards were discriminated against by the Terminal Railroad Co. in favor of the East St. Louis yards, which, he said, were controlled by the "Big Four," meaning the Beef Trust.

Mr. Brooks did not attempt to relate the delays and obstacles he encountered, but referred the committee to the delivery sheets of the company. He said the only explanation ever offered him was that the delays were "unavoidable."

The committee, composed of Senators Peck, Buchanan and Gardner and Representatives Burnett, Fulton and Smith, was expected to inquire into stockyard conditions in Missouri, with it is said, the object of framing similar legislation for Missouri, Illinois and Kansas. The committee will investigate the stockyards at St. Joseph and Kansas City. Mr. Brooks testified that only these three cities in Missouri maintained stockyards and the St. Louis and Kansas City yards were the only ones independent of the "Big Four."

O. Conrad of California, Mo., a shipper, was the first witness. He testified that he was frequently delayed in getting his cars into the independent yards, frequently missing the market on the day he intended his stock should be sold. He also testified that he considered the prices for feeding and yardage "pretty high."

Mr. Brooks was then called and told of the location of his yards at the foot of Bremen avenue, the site of the old Union stock yards, which went out of business when the East side yards were opened.

Mr. Brooks also submitted a written statement setting forth difficulties that confronted his yards at the foot of Bremen avenue, the site of the old Union stock yards, which went out of business when the East side yards were opened.

As to the charges for feed and yardage, Mr. Brooks testified that they were excessive, but freely admitted that there was a profit in such work. He asked the committee not to limit the rate of yardage, but to let the market take care of it.

Previous to the "Big Four" securing control of the yards in East St. Louis, according to Mr. Brooks, the small butchers in St. Louis killed about 800 cattle daily, but now they cannot buy cattle from those who kill at prices that will permit them to do their own killing.

Returning to the bridge question, Mr. Brooks said he had been told that a Francis called upon him for a subscription for the World's Fair, he said to him: "Governor, if you would give me money for a new bridge, you would do more good in ten years for St. Louis than the World's Fair."

Mr. Brooks was questioned at length and inquired of the stand of the Terminal Railroad and its assistant, M. L. Sheppard, were waiting to be called to testify.

STILL NO CHANGE IN VOTE FOR SENATOR

Twenty-First Ballot Same as Usual Except for Number of Absentees.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Feb. 12.—Except for the unusual number of absentees there was no feature of today's vote for United States senator from Missouri. The relative strength of the respective candidates remained unchanged. The ballot resulted as follows:

Niedringhaus 46, Cockrell 32, Keren 11, Pettibone 11, Finkelsburg 1, Hicks 1.

ST. LOUIS HAS MORE POST-DISPATCH READERS EVERY DAY THAN IT HAS HOMES.

"First in everything."

Thrilling Runaway in Which Mounted Police Pursued Maddened Horses Until Collision With Telephone Pole Ended Career



RUNAWAY HORSES MEET DEATH, DRIVER HURLED 25 FEET, POLICE IN RACE

Roy Laumann of Normandy, Well-Known Whip, Has Thrilling Ride Behind Frantic Team, Ending in Collision With Telephone Pole Which Wrecked Sleigh.

A wild sight indeed, a team of maddened horses, threatening to dash his sleigh to pieces in a collision every second, was the experience of Roy Laumann of Normandy, on his way to Cabanne to take a party of friends out in his sleigh Sunday afternoon.

The thrilling incident ended in the death of the horses, valued at \$750, the partial wrecking of a \$350 sleigh, and the hair-breadth escape of Mr. Laumann.

Two mounted policemen, whose galloping steeds had followed the runaways to their sudden finish, were present when the smash-up occurred.

Mr. Laumann had just driven through Wellman when his horses took fright and began running eastward, passing the Suburban station.

The team was a spirited one, and had been hard to manage from the moment they were taken from the stable, the cold weather making them fractious and ugly of temper. But Mr. Laumann, who was alone in the sleigh, is an expert whip and alone little for the tugging of the horses at the bit and their sudden swerves, feeling himself equal to the task of mastering them at all moments.

Near the Suburban station, however, they made a sudden bolt, and before their driver could get control of them, were racing at lightning speed straight eastward.

Police in Pursuit.

Police Sergeant James McCafferty and Patrolman Turner of the mounted district were riding westward when they encountered the runaway team.

At that time Mr. Laumann was braced in the sleigh, almost standing erect, with his feet against the dashboard, tugging at the reins with all his might. The two mounted policemen turned and started in pursuit, taking different sides of the road.

By this time the team had crossed De Motte and Hamilton avenues in their mad flight eastward.

Just opposite the house at 553 Easton avenue the horses swerved suddenly to the left to leave the street and continue their flight across the vacant lots.

"I saw that this was the most perilous moment I had yet faced," said Mr. Laumann in telling his story of his experience, "and that the run across these vacant lots would mean death to the horses, the utter wrecking of the sleigh, and, perhaps, my own death."

"I could have jumped from the sleigh to save myself, but I did not want to have my horses killed, so I stayed with them. It was a ticklish moment, and my resolution had to be taken quickly, but it was to stay—and I stayed."

The two policemen testify to the fact that Mr. Laumann certainly "stayed."

He managed the crazed horses as well as was possible under the circumstances. With both hands he tugged at the right rein, his idea being to change the direction of the horses' flight at all hazards.

For a moment it looked as if his strength would not be equal to the task, but, before the sleigh had left the street, he succeeded. The horses, at full gallop, were fairly hurled around to the right.

Horses Strike Pole.

In the swift turn the off horse came against a wooden telephone pole with tremendous violence, striking it full with his head. He was knocked senseless. The other horse was thrown from his feet by the force of the collision and slid for some distance, dragging his companion.

The tongue of the sleigh broke, and the jagged end of it, striking another telephone pole, was buried fully two inches deep in the pole.

The neckyoke uniting the two horses also gave way, and its sharp point was plunged into the breast of the near horse. It severed the large arteries in the neck and killed the horse almost instantaneously.

This second collision brought the sleigh to a sudden stop.

Mr. Laumann, braced back with his feet against the dashboard, was hurled to the front as if from a catapult. He took a flight of nearly 25 feet through the air, striking the ground on his feet some distance in front of the horse, escaping the broken pole and plunging hoofs of the still living off horse.

The force of the fall, however, broke Mr. Laumann's knees, but he sprang up and pluckily seized the horses' heads, the two policemen assisting him.

It was found that the near horse was dead and that the off horse died a few minutes after the final crash.

Sergeant JAMES McCafferty

WIFE GOT EVIDENCE FROM A HAIRBOX?

Mr. Randolph Testified She Might Have Got "Pulled" Locks from "Combs."

STENOGRAPHER ON STAND

Miss Alice Noble Denied Plaintiff, Her Employer, Kissed Her.

Mrs. Randolph's smile did not grow the least less pleasant Monday morning as she sat in Judge Taylor's courtroom and listened as her husband, Richard Randolph, testified that her testimony that he had pulled a handful of hair from her head during one of the domestic clashes was "an infamous and base lie."

Mr. Randolph, who brought the suit for divorce, testified that Mrs. Randolph kept a large box of combs of her hair and she had possibly prepared some locks from this box to exhibit as the hair he had pulled from her head.

A few moments later when Miss Alice Noble, Mr. Randolph's stenographer, testified that Mr. Randolph had never kissed her, Mrs. Randolph's smile was still radiant, and the adverse turn of affairs did not apparently affect her in the least.

Rebuttal testimony was the rule all morning. Mrs. Randolph professed through the first innings, Herbert and William H. How, Jr., sons of William H. How, the grocer, who is named as co-respondent, testified their father was at home on several occasions when it was testified that he was out with Mrs. Randolph.

Mrs. Fergus testified that while detecting her following Mrs. Randolph to report on her actions, Mrs. Randolph was also "shadowing" her husband and that it was in furtherance of this plan that Mrs. Randolph went to live at 206 Lawton avenue, and the witness knew that Mr. Randolph was not with her there. She also testified that at one time Mrs. Randolph had rooms across the street from where her husband was in business.

Miss Noble, the stenographer, whom Mrs. Randolph said she saw her husband kiss, testified that she was 19 years old and that Mr. Randolph had never kissed her, and she had never judged by his actions that he had any affection for her. That on one occasion, Nov. 7, he took her to a car, but only as an act of courtesy.

Several fellow employees of Randolph and his employer, Mr. Fergus, testified in the conduct of Randolph toward Miss Noble in the office had always been above reproach.

THROW LUNCH? NOT LIKELY.

Charge Against Switchman Sounded Preposterous to Judge.

Judge Pollard of the Dayton Street Police Court is one who does not believe that a man would throw his lunch at a motorist.

Patrick Allen was charged in his court with doing that thing. It sounded too preposterous to the judge and he discharged the accused.

Allen is a switchman employed in East St. Louis. He wanted to board a car at the North Broadway. It came about full tilt and he, Allen, the motorist, testified that Allen was with his lunch and blazed away with it.

Allen denied this. He said he was waving his lunch to let the motorist know that he wanted to get on and the motorist, who was driving a car, testified that he did not throw his lunch at Allen.

Justice Pollard said he didn't think a man would throw his lunch at a motorist, and he discharged Allen.

Charge Against Switchman Sounded Preposterous to Judge.

Judge Pollard of the Dayton Street Police Court is one who does not believe that a man would throw his lunch at a motorist.

"BETWEEN ZERO AND 8 BELOW TONIGHT; ---18 THIS MORNING

Comparative Relief Promised St. Louis After Coldest Day on Record in History of City, With One Exception, Jan. 5, 1884, When 20 Below Was Reached.

HUNDREDS SEEK REFUGE IN THE POLICE STATIONS

Trolley Wires All Over the City Break, but Street Railway Transportation Is but Little Hampered, Repairs Being Hurriedly Made—Coldest February of Which There Is Record Here.

STRIKING WEATHER FACTS.

Lowest temperature Monday (official).....	Below Zero.....
Previous lowest this winter (Feb. 2).....	18
Previous lowest in St. Louis (Jan. 5, 1884).....	20
Previous lowest for February (Feb. 12, 1899).....	23
Hottest day last summer (July 19).....	Above Zero.....
Hottest day in St. Louis (Aug. 5, 1901).....	97
Coldest points in and around St. Louis Monday:	
World's Fair Police Station.....	Below Zero.....
King's highway and Delmar boulevard.....	20
Levee front, East St. Louis.....	24
Belleville.....	28
Intake tower, Chain of Rocks.....	34

OFFICIAL FORECAST.

"Fair, with rising temperature. Temperature for Monday night will be between zero and eight below."

Temperature Readings.

Midnight.....	8 a. m. below.....	10 a. m. below.....	12 m. below.....	2 p. m. below.....	4 p. m. below.....	6 p. m. below.....	8 p. m. below.....
12.....	10.....	10.....	10.....	10.....	10.....	10.....	10.....
1.....	10.....	10.....	10.....	10.....	10.....	10.....	10.....
2.....	10.....	10.....	10.....	10.....	10.....	10.....	10.....
3.....	10.....	10.....	10.....	10.....	10.....	10.....	10.....
4.....	10.....	10.....	10.....	10.....	10.....	10.....	10.....
5.....	10.....	10.....	10.....	10.....	10.....	10.....	10.....
6.....	10.....	10.....	10.....	10.....	10.....	10.....	10.....
7.....	10.....	10.....	10.....	10.....	10.....	10.....	10.....

After reaching a minimum of 18 degrees below zero at 5 and 7 o'clock Monday morning—the coldest February weather, and with one exception the lowest temperature ever recorded in St. Louis—the temperature began to rise slowly.

The indications, according to the local forecast official, are that moderating weather will be the rule now, and that the temperature will rise slowly.

The present cold wave is one of the most general the country has ever experienced.

A storm in the South, passing from west to east along the Gulf coast last week, left atmospheric conditions which brought an immense quantity of cold air in behind it. This cold air swept down from Manitoba almost to the Mexican border, including New Mexico in its grasp, and then began a steady march eastward. Zero weather extended as far South as Fort Worth, Tex., Monday, while at Corpus Christi, Tex., the almost unprecedented temperature of 13 degrees above zero was recorded. At New Orleans it was 30 degrees above zero, and at Mobile, Ala., 32 degrees.

The crest of the cold wave has passed St. Louis, and is sweeping steadily eastward. It will begin to be felt on the Atlantic seaboard Tuesday morning, and its full force is expected to reach New York Wednesday morning. Snow is preceding it.

The lowest temperature in the United States Monday was 28 degrees below zero, at Sioux City, Ia. Higher temperatures, following in the wake of the cold wave, were reported from points farther west.

The clear weather of Monday morning, with the sun shining brightly and only a mild breeze blowing, is expected to continue for the present.

The record of 18 degrees below zero—degrees lower than the previous low temperature record of the winter—was official. Unofficial readings in different parts of the city, especially in the suburbs, showed a minimum of 2 to 4 degrees lower. Reports of 30 degrees below zero were general, and many of 25 degrees below zero were reported. One of the 25-degree recordings was at the World's Fair Police Station at 8 o'clock, at which time the official reading was 17 degrees below zero.

While the weather bureau reading is official, the private readings were probably correct. The weather bureau thermometer, kept protected from wind and other affecting influences, is at the top of the Chamberlain building, 15 stories above the ground; the private thermometers, closer to the ground, record more nearly the temperature as it is felt by people in the street.

The cold weather began to beat previous records of the winter before Sunday night. It had been developing for the greater part of Sunday, and all during the morning and afternoon a strong northwest wind, laden with snow, was bringing in the cold.

At 5 o'clock Sunday afternoon thermometers showed 2 degrees below zero with the temperature still falling steadily. After dark the drop in temperature became more pronounced, and shortly before midnight the previous low record of 18 degrees below zero was reached and passed.

Then the temperature began to drop more rapidly, at the rate of two and sometimes three degrees an hour. At 5 o'clock it had reached 17 degrees below, at 6 it was 18, and there it rested for two hours, beginning to rise just before 7 o'clock.

Forecasting of the cold wave had in a measure prepared citizens for the extreme cold, but, nevertheless, there was a great amount of suffering. The police stations were early filled with people seeking shelter.

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HUMAN OSTRICH DIES FROM DIET

Autopsy Reveals Presence of 59 Nails, Screws and Pins in Stomach.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 12.—Paris, Ky., Feb. 12.—A strange story of suicide comes from Riddle's Mills, this county. Rufus Sharp, a young, weak-minded farmer, died yesterday afternoon under suspicious circumstances. After making a request that an autopsy be performed on his body by Dr. Keller.

This was done, revealing the presence in his stomach of 59 nails, screws and pins of different sizes. Sharp had been suffering from indigestion at different times for a month, saying he wanted to kill himself in that way.

The autopsy was performed in the presence of eight reputable physicians.

"TAX OUR DOGS AND YOU DIE."

NEVADA, Mo., Feb. 12.—Mayor George E. Burton has issued a proclamation, declaring that if he captures the dog-tax evaders, an execution of the law will be made.

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REBUKE WORST IN YEARS GIVEN AN PRESIDENT

Situation Over Amending Arbitration Treaties Intense and Critical, but Senate Seems Determined to Stand by Its Guns.

SHARP HALT CALLED ON ALL ENCROACHMENT

Senators Will Protect Their Prerogatives at Any Cost—Effect on the Dominican Treaty—Fairbanks' Awkward Position.

PRESIDENT WILL NOT PRESENT TREATIES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—President Roosevelt will not present the arbitration treaties, as amended by the Senate, to the countries with which they were negotiated.

In reply to numerous inquiries by representatives of the press at the state department today, Secretary Hay made the following statement:

"The President regards the matter of the general arbitration treaties as concluded by the action of the Senate Saturday. He recognizes the right of the Senate to reject a treaty either by direct vote in that sense, or indirectly by changes which are incompatible with its spirit and purpose. He considers that, with the Senate amendment the treaties not only cease to be a step forward in the cause of general arbitration, but are really a step backward, and therefore he is unable to present them in this altered form to the countries with which we have been in negotiation."

By Wire from the Washington Bureau of the Post-Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Other presidents have had pet projects squelched by the Senate, but no President in this generation, wise men of the upper house, who have ever been rebuked as President Roosevelt was Saturday.

The rebuke was drastic, historic, and its effect was more noticeable today than Saturday night.

There are many features manifest now that serve to emphasize the first denunciation of the Senate to teach the President a lesson. The executive sessions preceding the final vote are described as the most dramatic in the memory of those who have been senators for 20 years. The intensity of feeling, the earnestness of speech, the unanimity of sentiment have not prevailed on any similar proposition since the war.

The criticism and censure were virtually nonpartisan. While all Democrats voted to attend the treaties, the Republicans, except nine did the same thing. There were no apparent differences in the matter of expressing convictions that the President was taking away the constitutional rights of the Senate.

The action of Senators Lodge, Spooner and Foraker, all close friends of the President and his spokesmen on the floor of the Senate, attracted unusual attention. These men stand higher than in the estimation of their associates than at any previous time. All three recited the friendship felt for the President. They told of their intimate relations. All expressed keen regret that their oaths and consciences would not permit them to sustain the President in the pending matter. Mr. Lodge was especially dramatic.

It is stated today that the Santo Domingo affair was eliminated from the situation and left for future discussion when the promised treaty reaches the Senate. The only question at issue was the stern determination of 20 men to preserve the constitutional prerogatives of the Senate from executive encroachment. They felt it was their duty to protect themselves. They are given certain rights under the constitution, and no vote can change or take away these rights. The issue was based squarely on the prerogatives of the Senate, and nothing else.

President's Letter Criticized.

The letter of the President to Senator Cullom finally decided many wavering senators to vote for the proposed amendment, changing the word "agreement" to "treaty." The tone and attitude of the letter was distasteful to some senators. There was much criticism on the fact that it was addressed to Mr. Cullom and not sent to the Senate as a body.

If the letter had been sent to the Senate as a regular, formal communication, there would have been no criticism of the act. All senators recognize the right of the President to address any letter or message to the Senate. He has the privilege of entering the Senate and addressing that body as he sees fit. Washington, when President, pursued that course, although no subsequent President has done so.

The vote of rebuke would have been a materially increased number of many senators insisted on respecting their prerogatives. It is estimated that at least five senators refrained from voting to amend the arbitration treaties, although it was known and made plain to them that the senators, with whom they were personally acquainted, exactly the same views on the question.

The criticism of the President's letter to Mr. Cullom, but to an individual senator, was a finding of grace. Senators are today denouncing the impropriety of the President calling a number of his members to the White House and urging them to support the Senate into line for the treaties. It is asserted that several prominent senators were summoned to the White House and lectured on the performance of their duty. This has given rise to a favorite practice of the President and the rank and file of senators do not know that the majority of senators are not sheep and will follow leaders without concern as to what their consciences tell them.

Police Driving Hoboes Across Eads Bridge, Seek to Rid City of Material for "Indians," in Approaching Election



Arrested in Nightly Raids on Their Haunts Hundreds Plead Guilty to Vagrancy in Court and Are Given Hours to Leave City.

For 10 days the police department has had a "morality squad" of special policemen rounding up hoboes, whom the police courts have been deporting at the rate of from 40 to 100 a day.

"The 'morality squad,' according to Chief Desmond, has been mingling with the hoboes in the cheap lodging houses, in the streets near the levee, and in certain Market street saloons, where they congregate by day, obtaining evidence against chronic idlers and beggars.

Every night a raid is made on one or more of these places, and 40 or 50 men are brought in.

The lodging houses and saloons raided are in what are known as the river wards, the Third, Fifth, Sixth and Fourteenth, all of which abound in densely populated sections.

It is said on good authority that the wholesale rounding up of this element is due to the proximity of the spring elections. The police, it is said, have received orders to purify the registration and to prevent the registration of hoboes and to prevent the registration of hoboes and to prevent the registration of hoboes.

They have orders to keep it up until all the available material for making "Indians" is driven out of town.

One of the saloons, in which 100 men were registered at the last election is being closely watched and almost every day yields up a batch of hoboes, who are given hours in which to leave town.

A cheap lodging house on South Second street has been raided three times, and besides the batch of hoboes has given to the police several important crooks.

In one of the raids the boy Guy Cole, a safecracker's lookout, who broke into the West Des Moines Co.'s office at 1807 Olive street and robbed the safe, was picked up.

The prisoners are locked up in the Four Courts holdover for the night and in the morning are taken before Judge Tracy in the City Hall Police Court.

Ordered Out of Town.

They are lined up before the court in squads of ten or a dozen. The charge of "idling and being without visible means of support and permanent place of abode" is read to them. The clerk turns to the judge and says: "Your honor, they understand the charge, plead guilty and ask for hours."

As the clerk calls each man Judge Tracy asks: "Do you plead guilty?"

The hobo nods his head.

"On your plea of guilty," says the judge, making the notation in his journal, "I fine you and stay execution until 12 o'clock."

The deputy city marshal gives the hobo a push and says:

"Get out of town before noon."

The hobo hurries from the courtroom.

Whether he really leaves town or not is a question. Men who frequent the courts say they have seen men come up several times to be ordered out of town. Each time they have been arrested in different parts of the town under a different name. Most of them, however, do leave town and "lift the bridge" for East St. Louis. Many of them go down into the railroad yards and climb into a box car or crawl on the brake beams and ride to the nearest town.

Judge Tracy, in speaking of the wholesale deportation of idlers, said:

"The police charge these men with being thieves and strong-arm men and footpads. They say they are dangerous and a menace to the lives of citizens. When they plead guilty to a charge of idling, asking an opportunity to rid the community of themselves, it is my duty to fine them heavily and stay the execution of the fine until they can get away."

"If they are found in town after the expiration of the time and are brought to me I will put the fine in force and send them to the workhouse for six months. There are a great many honest men out of work in the city and I have great sympathy for them, but it is not always possible to sort them out."

Chief Desmond, whose men are at work rounding up the hoboes, said:

"The most dangerous class of the hobo have to contend with are to be found among the hoboes who frequent the cities in the winter."

St. Louis seems to be a favorite congregating place for them. The "yegg" burglar consorts with the hoboes and it is among them that we generally find desperate criminals, the "stick-up" men, and the most annoying class of husky beggars, who approach men accompanied by ladies on the streets at night and beg for the price of a meal or lodging.

"When they are refused they indulge in the vilest language. A hungry hobo often will shove a knife in your hand."

HOBOS DEFINES HIMSELF AS RAILROAD WORKMAN

Hobo—An idle, shiftless, wandering workman, ranking scarcely above the tramp.—Standard Dictionary.

Hobo—A shoveler or grader working on railroad construction.—R. A. Wilson, President National Industrial Alliance.—Hobo labor organization.

protecting the public by driving them out. That is all there is to the movement. If they come back we send them to the workhouse until spring."

Line Eads Bridge.

Between 10 o'clock and noon on any day when the court gives a batch of hoboes hours to leave the city, a string of shivering hoboes may be seen creeping across the Eads bridge.

They arrive in East St. Louis and make for the saloons. When they are turned out at night the east side police pick them up and jail them. In the morning Chief Purdy lines them up for inspection and then orders them out of town forthwith, and they usually go south.

"We are getting our share of the hoboes driven out of St. Louis," said Chief of Police George O. Purdy of East St. Louis. "But they do not stay with us long. We manage to keep the city rid of the class by a method of our own. That class of men are interchangeable. Often those we have cross to St. Louis and thence come over here. They move about almost constantly between the big cities. The only way to keep them from becoming dangerous is to keep them on the move. A hobo with money is harmless; it is when he gets hungry and desperate that he is a menace to life."

Robert A. Wilson, president of the National Industrial Alliance, a hobo organization, and a leader of the hoboes, who lives at 129 Locust street, and has an office at Welfare Association Hall, was asked how the hoboes viewed the situation.

"It is an utterly futile way to handle the situation," he said. "The hoboes are driven out of St. Louis and go to Chicago, where they are a sort of endless chain. The country is full of unemployed men owing to the hoboes, but honest, hard-working men should not be treated as criminals for that reason. The bad ones should be sifted out, and deported or locked up. The National Industrial Alliance has a plan to mitigate the very condition that exists, when the genuine hobo, or laborer, will be taken care of during the winter, when there is no work, and the 'yegg' and thiever and panhandlers driven out. The genuine hobo is harmless, only impoverished, and so suffers during periods of idleness."

"It takes one acquainted with them to discriminate between them and the bogus hobo who are criminals, but this is no reason why the hoboes should be knocked about the country and made to suffer. The association will remedy that in time."

WHAT TO WEAR TO BE IN STYLE

The "Latest Things" for Dressy Men in the Way of Spring Fashions.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—Dressy men should wear this spring:

Overcoat—For the street, a surcoat of English walking length; for sporting occasions, a tan turtlet or paddock; for evening, a frock coat.

Coat—Gray or blue worsted or flannel for the street; a dark frock coat for the evening.

Trousers—Semi-peg tops, and bottoms turned up.

Shoes—Low-cut, tan.

Hose—Blue or tan.

Suit—Very plain.

Collar—Wings are the height of style.

Spare—More fashionable than ever.

Neckwear—Cotton or silk goods in solid colors; scarfs with square ends.

The favorite color is green. There is a new shade called aluminous.

TO TAKE BILLS INTO ILLINOIS AND MISSOURI.

CHAMITE, Kan., Feb. 12.—The oil producers of the Chanute and Humboldt districts tonight decided to go to the Missouri and Illinois Legislatures with the same bill now before the Kansas Legislature.

The bill before the Kansas Legislature is for an appropriation to build a state oil refinery, and to make pipe lines common carriers.

FIRE TAKES MANY FINE ANTIQUES

Collection Valued at \$7000 Destroyed by Flames in Henry C. O'Neill's Residence.

DRIVEN OUT BY BLAZE

Firemen Delayed by Chopping Snow and Ice to Find Fire Plugs.

Investigation Monday failed to disclose the origin of the fire which Sunday evening burned out the interior of the residence of Henry C. O'Neill at 434 Maryland avenue, in which \$7000 worth of antiques gathered by Mr. O'Neill on his travels were destroyed. It is supposed to have been caused either by a furnace pipe or electric wires.

The house caught fire during the absence of Mr. O'Neill and his wife and daughter from home. They went to South St. Louis during the afternoon to visit friends. Mr. and Mrs. O'Neill returned home at 5 o'clock. Mr. O'Neill immediately went to the basement to look after the furnace and Mrs. O'Neill went to the kitchen to light the gas stove.

Mrs. O'Neill started to go into another part of the house and discovered that the house was on fire. She called to her husband.

He tried to go to the second floor to save his wife's tussle coat and his overcoat but was driven back.

Within two minutes after he had taken the stairs to the second floor, the entire interior seemed to be in flames.

The firemen kept the flames from spreading to adjoining houses, but the eleven rooms of the O'Neill house were completely burned out.

Officers of the volunteer fire department were only insured about one-third of their value. The house is owned by Malcolm Macbeth. Mr. and Mrs. O'Neill are stopping at Hotel Beers.

Persons who were there when the fire broke out say that considerable time was lost because the snow on the sidewalks made it difficult to find the fire plugs, which are set into the sidewalk in that vicinity. Snow and ice had to be chopped away before the fire plugs could be located and the coverings removed. Partly because of the delay it was necessary to send in a second alarm.

DATES ARE SET FOR HEARING

Reconsignment Cases Affecting East St. Louis to Be Argued in This City.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The Interstate Commerce Commission has assigned dates for a number of hearings in important cases. The differential case, involving the question of differentials on traffic to Atlantic ports, has been assigned for oral argument in this city April 4.

The case of the St. Louis Hay and Grain Co. against the Mobile & Ohio Railroad Co. and others, involving reconsignment of hay at East St. Louis and violations of the act of Congress, is set for Feb. 20 at St. Louis. The same company against the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad and others, involving reconsignment and car service charges at East St. Louis and violations of sections 1, 2 and 3 of the act, will be argued Feb. 20 at St. Louis.

AIDS ANOTHER; HIMSELF HELD

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 12.—"Why, it won't do for me to be arrested," expostulated John W. O'Hrum of Wilkensburg, when arrested. "At this very moment I am trying to get another man out of the clutches of the law and here you want to hand me behind the bars."

O'Hrum was arrested on a charge of having removed furniture that had not been paid for from his former home in Blairmore. When taken into custody he was preparing papers and paying money to get the furniture out of the hands of the sheriff. He was held in the Blairmore jail.

POPE PIUS X REBUKES THE CZAR FOR CRUELTY

Personal Letter Sent Deploing the Shedding of Blood—Some in Vatican Circles Think Action May Be Considered a Diplomatic Mistake.

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ROME, Feb. 12.—The Pope seems to have been the only authority in Europe who had the courage to remonstrate, no matter how mildly, with the Czar for the recent shedding of blood in the Russian empire.

Soon after the bloody happenings at St. Petersburg and Moscow, Pius X, who was greatly affected by the events, sent a personal letter to the Czar couched in amiable terms, venturing the suggestion that perhaps the wishes of the Russian people for more liberty had better find a more responsive echo in the heart of the Czar.

A special messenger was dispatched with the document, which by this time has certainly reached the Czar's hands.

In the best informed Vatican circles it is not thought that the Pope's impulsive action will have much effect on the Russian autocrat, and it is even feared that it may be considered a diplomatic mistake.

However, Pius X feels that he has done his duty.

The recent uprisings among Catholics in Russian Poland against the Russian government has given much concern to church authorities who have promised the Russian minister at the Vatican, Narishkin, to do their utmost to prevent Catholics from joining in the movement.

DEBRIS TELLS OF VOLCANO DISASTER

Vessel Sailing to Central American Port Reports Evidences of Vast Destruction.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 12.—The Pacific mail steamer City of Panama, which sailed from this port Jan. 21 for ports on the Central American coast, had a strange experience, news of which had been received here by mail from Asapulco.

Through miles of sea covered thickly with masses of vegetation, trees trunks and carcasses of dead animals the steamer sailed, the debris at times being so thick that her progress was impeded.

Some of the trees were five and six feet in diameter and the dead animals were of all descriptions. The debris was encountered Jan. 23 in latitude 14.55 north and longitude 100.25 west. The stuff was eight or nine feet thick.

Officers of the vessel were unable to explain the strange condition and when they arrived at Asapulco no light was thrown on the subject. It is supposed that the floating mass of debris was cast upon the waters by some gigantic volcanic eruption on the Central American coast.

SHE DENIES \$1,000,000 GIFT

None Can Be Found Who Will Take Credit for Donating Big Sum to Chicago School.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—Mrs. Emmos Blaine denied today that she is the donor of the \$1,000,000 building for the Chicago preparatory engineering and secondary school.

Mrs. Blaine gave the university the \$1,000,000 which started the construction of the group known as the school of education quadrangle. With her money two sets of buildings were erected—the school of education proper and the university high school, composed of the academic and technical departments.

It is not believed that the latest gift comes from John D. Rockefeller. He has never contributed anything for the secondary school.

St. Louis has more Post-Dispatch readers every day than it has homes.

"First in everything."

EXPLOSION IS FATAL TO TWO

Floes on Locomotives Blow Up and Fireman and Brakeman Will Die of Burns.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

HAMMOND, Ind., Feb. 12.—By the blowing up of the flue in a Monon freight engine here this morning, two men were killed. The explosion took place when the locomotive was passing through the city limits. The fireman and brakeman were killed. The locomotive was blown up and the flue was shattered.

\$30 SAVES STREET FROM A "BLOW-UP"

Residents Made Up a Purse for the Daring Young Man Who Removes Scattered Dynamite.

J. DOUGHERTY TO RESCUE

After Car Hit Wagon, Strewing Explosive Over Street, Watch Was Kept to Warn Drivers.

After four hours of terror the residents in the neighborhood of Eichberger street and South Broadway gladly paid John E. Dougherty, Jr., of 2023 Riley avenue \$30 to remove from the street the 300 pounds of dynamite that had been scattered about the corner by the rear end collision of a southbound Broadway car and a Virginia Ferry Co. stone wagon on which the dynamite was being transported at 6:40 o'clock Saturday night.

While the dynamite, partly in 40-pound cases and partly scattered over the street as it was thrown from the broken cases, lay in the street, none of the residents would pick it up, but they stood guard some distance to the north and south of the explosive to warn teamsters not to drive over it.

Several attempts were made by persons interested in the peace and quietude of the neighborhood to hire teamsters to remove the greatly feared wreckage, but money was no inducement to the teamsters they conferred with, until they called upon Dougherty.

By the time Dougherty was called upon the purse had reached \$30 and he undertook the job.

With a wagon, the bed of which was half-filled with straw, he carefully picked up the cases and sticks of dynamite and then hauled them to a Virginia Ferry Co. landing on the river.

John McKenna, the driver who was injured in the collision which wrecked his wagon and dangerous load, was taken from the City Hospital to his home at 614 Missouri avenue, East St. Louis, and is said to be recovering from his injuries.

He was employed as a "supply" wagon driver by the Virginia Ferry Co. and hauls the supplies needed by the company in their own business from one of their stations to the other. The dynamite was hauled Saturday night when his wagon was wrecked while being taken to South St. Louis for use in opening an ice channel in the river in an effort to prevent a jam.

The mule which was killed in the wreck and the pieces of the wagon are still in the street, marking the location of the accident. The residents are not displaying any great agitation over the removal of these features.

PRESIDENT'S LUCK NOT WITH HORSES

Recent Injury of Animal Completes Long List of Misfortunes in Executive Stables.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The good luck popularly supposed to be always with the President does not extend to his horses. The injury sustained by Dion, one of Mr. Roosevelt's new team of bays, when forced into an iron fence the other day by an automobile, was the last of a series of misfortunes that have followed his horses since he has been in the White House.

Most of the trouble is attributed to the unsanitary condition of the White House stable, which has affected the health of all of the horses that are kept there. The stable is low and damp and the conditions breed a form of epidemic.

Mr. Roosevelt's jumper, Renown, was the first of the President's stables to develop the disease, and it was later found that the country place in Virginia, to which he was sent to recuperate, was also infected.

Mr. Roosevelt's new team of bays, which was sent to the West a year ago, was also infected. The President's regular driving team, composed of four horses, which was sent to the Hixson farm, their place of training, was also infected.

Mr. Roosevelt bought in Virginia a few weeks ago.

When Dion was added to the sick list, the old team was brought in from the farm to do duty at the White House. Appropriation for a new White House stable was asked for a year ago, but Congress refused to vote the money.

MCKINLEY SUGGESTED AS COMPROMISE CANDIDATE.

C. A. Byers, editor of the Arcadia Valley Enterprise of Ironton, Mo., was in St. Louis today and was a prominent figure in the suggestion of a plan by which he thinks the Republicans might break the senatorial deadlock.

"It is time Republicans of the state began to realize that it is utterly impossible for them to elect either 'Dick' Keating or Thomas McElwain to the United States Senate," he said. "The factional lines have been too tightly drawn."

"There are enough supporters of each candidate who never would yield to prevent an election. Therefore, in my opinion, the only way to overcome the deadlock is to compromise on some other man."

"I would suggest Lieutenant-Governor John C. McKinley as the compromise candidate. He has never identified himself with either faction and I believe he could be elected."

"To encourage members to take such steps, it probably would be advisable for Republican county committees and clubs to adopt resolutions indicating their willingness for a compromise. In fact, I think this must ultimately come."

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...FIRST IN FURNITURE.

MONDAY EVENING,
FEBRUARY 15, 1905.

POST-DISPATCH'S EDITORIAL PAGE AND DAY

T. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH
Founded by JOSEPH PULITZER. Published by
THE PULITZER PUBLISHING CO., 210-212 N. BROADWAY.

"FIRST IN EVERYTHING"

20,000 More Post-Dispatches
sold in St. Louis
every day than
there are homes in the city.

AVERAGE CIRCULATION
ENTIRE YEAR 1904

Sunday -- 225,837
Daily --- 148,833

Biggest West of the Mississippi.

Is Uncle Samuel's fist as big as "the giant hand of the Standard Oil Co.?"

The Missouri Republicans may gather wild flowers before they agree senatorially.

There are movers earnestly discussing the spring election who will forget the necessary registration Feb. 16.

An economically progressive administration is necessary for St. Louis. It is not a matter of party politics.

As but one bale of cotton was burned in the South, it is not clear why any northern newspaper should speak of "those fool southerners who burned their cotton because the price was low."

THE CAMPAIGN FUND EVIL.

The senatorial committee which is investigating the campaign funds of the political parties in this state is bringing out most interesting and important facts. The testimony discloses violations of the proprieties and the laws by the chairmen of both the Democratic and the Republican campaign committees. Judge Evans, chairman of the Democratic committee admitted that he had asked contributions from the police and the state officers. The assertion that the police contributions were voluntary is ridiculous in the light of the letter sent out by Secretary Faulkner requiring of captains the "usual voluntary subscription," according to the schedule, ranging from \$36 for captains to \$9 for janitors. The collection was an assessment enforced by the fear of dismissal. It was a gross violation of the proprieties, which should be punishable under the law.

On the other hand, Republican Chairman Niedringhaus sought and received contributions from postmasters, in direct violation of federal law.

We find many violations of the spirit if not the letter of the state law requiring the filing of sworn statements of the contributions, with the names of contributors and the expenditures of campaign committees. The names of contributors are concealed under the word "collected," the name of the collector alone being given. Men who thought their names would not look well on the lists of party contributors sent their contributions through friends, who designated them as "collected." The contributions of corporations were put down as "collections." We find men representing great interests contributing to the campaign funds of parties with which they are not openly affiliated. Mr. Gould's policy of being Democratic or Republican, as circumstances required, seems to be popular with the heads of corporations which have an interest in politics.

The publicity law is not obeyed. And no effort has been made to enforce any but its formal provisions. It is a good law and should be rigidly enforced. The present investigation has exposed the violations of the law and the concealments practiced by both parties. It has directed public attention anew to the evil of campaign funds as an opportunity for the representatives of special interests to obtain political "pulls." Publicity is valuable, but it is not a final solution of the problem. It exposes the evil to be eliminated.

OLD AND NEW FASHIONS IN PARADES.

The state opening of Parliament Tuesday by King Edward promises to be a pale and insignificant affair beside the inaugural parade planned for March 4. The British purveyors of pageantry mean well, but their hands are tied by tradition. Our Washington committee stops at neither novelty nor expense.

The Horse Guards are very well in their sedate way. But what healthy boy would not rather watch a bunch of Rough Riders prancing about on their bronchos. Portulacis, blue mantle, range-dragon and range-croix pursuivants are impressive titles, but as a spectacle old Geromino and Buckskin Charley and Hollow Horn are worth all the King's heralds that ever blew through a trumpet. And as for the gentlemen of the Black and Garter, the silver stick in waiting and the gold stick, they are not to be mentioned in the same breath as humorous figures with some of our governors, in top hats and silk sashes, mounted on livery stable steeds.

The King's attendants parade from love of form. Our marchers join the inaugural line in the hope of securing office and for the amusement of their fellow citizens.

Some day, perhaps, we may run out of theatrical properties and have to bring over a solemn British state procession for our quadrennial celebration. But we shall not be reduced to that unpicturesque stage so long as we have the red men, Rough Riders and Filipinos to pay homage to a Roosevelt.

An able lawyer in Kentucky, after fighting his tax bills for 27 years, was at last compelled to pay them. The old saying about death and taxes still holds good.

EQUALITY WITHOUT GROWTH.

The article in Sunday's Post-Dispatch, on the possible dissolution of the Amarna Community, is timely, in view of the new interest in socialism caused by the rise of the Socialist party to an assured position in American politics.

The Amarna Community, like all the other social colony experiments, may be said to represent the idea of social equality without the opportunity for growth of the individual. In every walk of life, the member of such a community is checked by limitations. His education, his method of living, the style of his shoes, even his daily table, are regulated not by his own desires, but by the will of the community—often by the dead

hand of its founder. He can have no ambition beyond what the community laws cover. He cannot grow.

Experiments of this character contain little of value to the world, except as warnings. Life is growth, and whatever conspires to check that growth is destined to failure. The system that shall evolve from present conditions will be a growth, and it will be as broad as the people who live under it.

If it be right to maintain an institution by the licensing of wrong, the same principle would justify the support of all state institutions, and even the state government, from the fruits of legalized crime.—From Gov. Folk's special message on the repeal of the racetrack gambling law.

SHALL PEACE BE BLOCKED?

Shall the United States become, in ex-Secretary Foster's expressive phrase, "the most backward of the nations in the cause of international peace?"

This is the vital question arising out of the unfortunate difference between the Senate and the President in the matter of arbitration treaties. It is the question which the country and the world wait to see answered, and answered right.

The ratification of the treaties as drafted by John Hay is now impossible. The attitude of men like Senators Lodge and Spooner, in most cases the President's warm supporters, emphasizes the impossible. Nor does Mr. Roosevelt's plan of appealing to the country in public speeches against the Senate's position seem so practicable as it did before the vote.

The Post-Dispatch says the senators can devote their most arduous labor and their best thought to no nobler or more patriotic work than that of saving the Hay treaties in substance and in beneficent purpose, by honorable compromise of the conflicting views.

A bad arbitration treaty is at least as rare as a "good war"—and that is rare indeed. The Hay treaties, a splendid service of humanity, should in some form that may prove acceptable to both President and Senate be saved in the high name of peace.

The experience of many cities: The mayor makes the money go.

MUST GET RID OF PREJUDICE.

At a meeting of the New York Portia Club in New York a speaker pleaded for women juries in cases in which women appear as defendant. In the case of a woman accused of murdering her degenerate husband, for instance: "Only wives can understand what a woman has to endure," said the lady. The Portia Club applauded. It was a sentiment peculiarly womanlike. But Prof. Kirchcaldy, dean of the Columbia Law School, who was present, injected the manlike judgment. After complimenting the ladies on their good intentions, he said: "It is not the duty of a jury to find extenuating circumstances. It is to decide only whether the defendant is guilty of the crime."

Thus does a small measure of common sense extinguish a mass of irrelevances.

It may be questioned whether women are naturally less acute to distinguish the essential consideration than men. Their training and way of life do not, perhaps, qualify them to perceive the real issue. But it is certain that they must acquire this faculty before they can hope to be of great public service in determining important questions. And the first prejudice they must get rid of is the sex prejudice which was so conspicuous in the debate of the Portia.

POST-DISPATCH ANSWERS

Legal questions not answered. Business addresses not given. No late decisions written, but one question. Sign but one initial. Address all questions, "Answers, Post-Dispatch, City." The postal card is convenient.

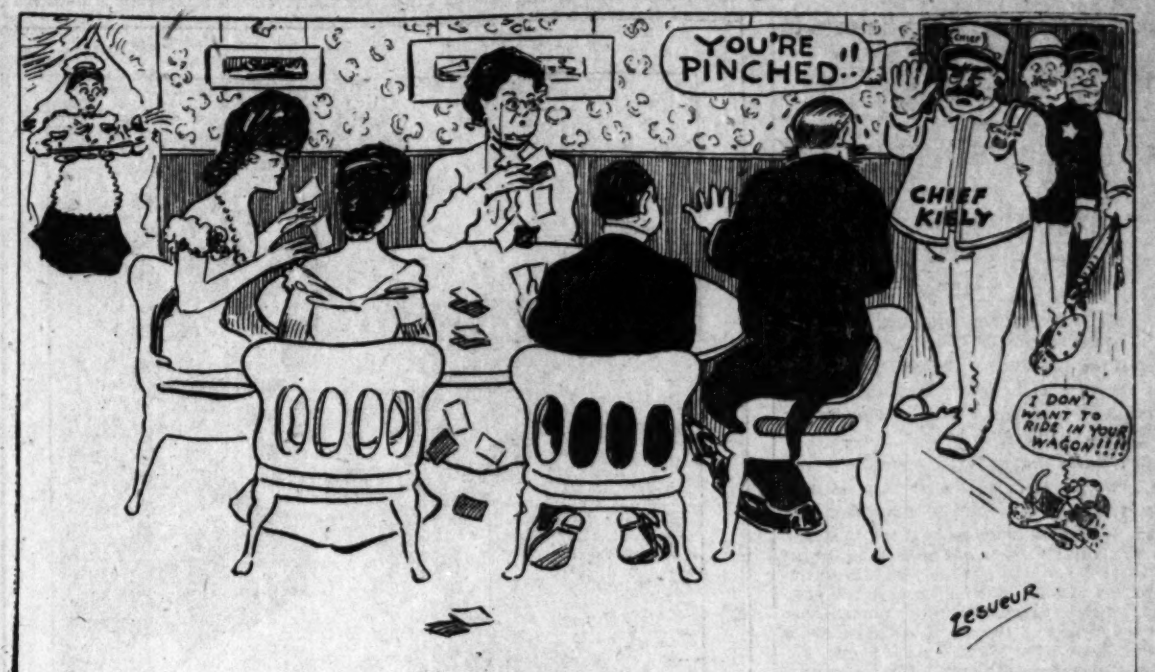
F. M.—You might advertise.
R.—Apply sage tea every night.
J. D. C.—We don't know Halitopa.
H. V. S.—St. Louis is in no county.
JOHN B.—We know of no such book.
K. D.—"Paraffin," Olympic, March 6-12.
ANXIOUS.—Red ink note is in bad taste.
T. F. R.—Police can arrest only in city.
P. D. P.—Ask at second-hand book stores.
SUB.—Ferryboats stopped by ice Jan. 25.
A. C. W.—Rabbits are eatable in Jan. 25.
ANNITA—"Les Miserables," lay memoirs.
E. F. F.—Ask civil service, old postoffice.
JESSE.—Natal recruiting here, June 19-20.
SUB.—Philippine scouts, Fort Thomas, Ky.
TERESA ANN.—Ask at 1823 Washington av.
HOWARD.—Carnegie, has wife and daughter.
X. Y. Z.—City Hall hedges, California pelvis.
O. H. H.—Coldest last winter, Jan. 26-6 below.
U. R. WISE.—Total presidential vote, 13,508,496.
R. I.—We are not infested only in night schools.
MAUD.—Address society news, "Society Editor."
OILERS.—D. R. Francis, 4421 Maryland avenue.
SCHLESINGER.—President, any number of terms.
H. C. O.—Call up License Commissioner, City Hall.
W. C. W.—Call up license commissioner, City Hall.
J. C. M.—Hottest St. Louis day, July 24, 1901; 107.
JESSE.—Night schools, Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
HATTIE.—To clean undressed kid gloves, gasoline.
W. W. D.—Nothing can do you much good if you get your feet wet every day.
MRS. SHURTZ.—Charles M. Schwab, 71 Broadway, New York, Thomas Watson, Boston, Mass.
XX.—Courts do not all have same default days. What division do you mean? See the clerk of the court.
J. J.—Paid fair admissions, October, 2,758,149; November and first day of December, 1,695,338. Total, 4,453,487.
S. L. M.—Write state schools superintendent and ask civil service in old postoffice building, Third and Olive.
I. G. B.—Board of Education, Ninth and Locust, will give you a circular with information about all night schools.
J. D.—Area of British America, 3,745,574 square miles; United States, 3,602,680; United States and islands, 3,756,884.
C. L. L.—To certainly avoid exposure of address in answering a matrimonial advertisement, a false address might be necessary.
X. Y. Z.—Raw food is any uncooked food. We have no record of the effect of four mixed with hot water, seasoned with salt.
M.—There is no law compelling a Missouri physician to attend the sick or dying after midnight; none is needed for a true physician.
AL S.—You can get citizenship papers now in any court of record having a seal and clerk and common law jurisdiction. Take two witnesses.
MISS G. Z. H.—For scalp face you might try an ointment composed of zinc, 1 dram; tar, 1 ounce; cod liver oil, 1 ounce. Apply several times.
J. C. B.—The law requires street railroad companies to construct and keep in repair the roadway between the rails and for 12 inches outside of each end.
E. T. D.—We have not the address of the richest man in China. Nathan Meyer Rothschild, 148 Piccadilly, London. John D. Rockefeller, 26 Broadway, New York. J. P. Morgan, 22 Wall street, New York.
G. W.—Engineer Richard H. Phillips writes that no World's Fair Ground clearing was done previous to the stake-driving Sept. 2, 1901, except cutting of a few small trees and removing a few branches that were in the way of the Transit lines. Sept. 2, 1901, the clearing was done for official stake-driving. All clearing was done after Sept. 2, 1901.

R. E.—For blackheads, bathe face at night with this lotion: Rosewater, pure alcohol and glycerine, 10 grains each; purified borax, 5 grains. After five minutes apply this mixture: Pure alcohol, 10 grains; green soap, 40 grains; wash or there will be scars or further trouble with them. For pimples, sulphur and molasses and careful diet.
C. B.—If you are in a malarial district removal might benefit you, though there are people in the city who have "malarial" disorders. A continuous supply of water to the stomach is said to be the best remedy. Lemon juice in half a cup of black coffee is also recommended for fever. Warburg's tincture is a malaria remedy—deserving of mention and attention. It is a malaria remedy—deserving of mention and attention. It is a malaria remedy—deserving of mention and attention.

COIN PREMIUMS—PUBLISHED WEEKLY.
PREMIUM.—1. \$5. 25 cts. each. HY R. 12.50 if no arrows. Grace, quarter, 10 cts. fractional currency, 5. 15 cts. 10, 15 cts. 25 cts. 30 cts.
NO PREMIUM.—2. \$5. 25 cts. each. HY R. 12.50 if no arrows. Grace, quarter, 10 cts. fractional currency, 5. 15 cts. 10, 15 cts. 25 cts. 30 cts.
3. \$5. 25 cts. each. HY R. 12.50 if no arrows. Grace, quarter, 10 cts. fractional currency, 5. 15 cts. 10, 15 cts. 25 cts. 30 cts.

THE CLUB WOMAN'S VIEWS ON "THE LID"

Mr. Brown Says Mr. Kiely May Stop Our Bridge Whist Parties—I Don't Care Much, Though—I Never Win.



THE SOCIETY GIRL.

THE CLUB WOMAN.

MR. BROWN.

"SEE," said the Society Girl, "some Union Station waitresses say they were discharged for conversing with customers."
"I suppose it won't be long," said the Club Woman, "before they'll have machines to wait on people. And they will rattle. I never saw a labor-saving device yet that didn't make an awful noise. As I told Mr. Brown, they may be labor-saving, but they are nerve-destroying. One would think they felt their own importance. Some of them do seem almost human."
"But, speaking of waitresses—did you see that The Lid is on. I don't know just what it is, only it's something Gov. Folk gave Chief Kiely, and they spell it with capital letters. Mr. Brown says that everything that comes from Gov. Folk nowadays is spelled with capitals. But about The Lid—it seems it means the town is closed. O. no, not quarantined, though Mr. Brown says some persons think it might as well be."
"No, it means that there isn't any more vice in St. Louis. Or, if there is, it's out of sight, you see—under The Lid—where it can't offend people who haven't vices. There's no more gambling nor drinking. That is, women mustn't drink any more. Men can, of course, because they make the laws. Mr. Brown says that's no more than fair, because the drinks are about all

the law makers will get this session.

"O, no! my dear, The Lid doesn't cover our set. One may drink if one doesn't go into wineries. Mr. Brown says wineries are places where persons go to drink beer. O, I don't know why they're called wineries. Why is a three-block-long, unpaved street called an avenue?"

"When Mr. Brown first explained The Lid to me I was awfully afraid we were not going to have any more good times at all. It just looked as though Gov. Folk had waited until he was out of town himself, and then tried to make it all for the rest of us. But, as I said, it doesn't apply to us, unless—well, Mr. Brown says Mr. Kiely may stop our bridge whist parties. I don't care much, though. I never win."

"But I don't believe that Chief Kiely would come way out in the West End, though Mr. Brown says a man will go a long way to hold a good job. If he wants to come he'll have to inquire outside the police department to find the way."

"Why?"

"Well, I know we never see a policeman in our neighborhood."

"But why," asked the Society Girl, "did waitresses who said they were discharged for talking remind you of The Lid?"

"Mr. Brown thinks," said the Club Woman, "that when they gave that reason they were talking through their teeth."

NEW YORK NEWSPAPER VIEWS

This Morning's Comments on Today's News by the Leading Metropolitan Journals.

By Leased Wire From the New York Bureau of the Post-Dispatch.
NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—President Roosevelt's "run in" with the Senate is handled from several viewpoints by the morning papers. The World urges a compromise. The Evening Post and the Tribune urge a compromise. The Herald and the Sun are more reserved.

The Press is ferocious in denouncing the Senate, calling its action "plutocracy's treacherous stab at the President." It asserts that the "railroad senators" are trying to "discredit the President with the people and so to handicap him in his fight for the people against the corrupt and cruel plutocracy that owns United States senators and through them would own the whole government."

The Times frankly says: "President Roosevelt attempts to support by weak arguments a position untenable in law, to set aside the constitution for the furtherance of policy; to force his views and his will upon the Senate of the United States, a body which many members, Republicans and Democrats alike, have confidence neither in his prudence nor his judgment, who welcome the opportunity to rebuke his usurping tendencies." It calls attention to the articles under which The Hague tribunal operates, and alleges that at The Hague the "agreement" and "treaty" appears to be considered two names for the same thing, hence if the treaties had been ratified without amendment and a case had been sent to the court the President might have "exposed himself to the humiliation of a rejection of his act as a result of an inquiry into his constitutional powers by the court."

The Sun sounds a warning of grave dangers under the heading "An American Disaster." It lambasts the administration over the head of "those newspapers that are only too easily recognized as administration mouthpieces" for lack of honest trust or because of a desire to besmear the Senate. Taking another phase of the

situation it remarks upon "the gravity of the schemes of centralization and of the aggrandizement of the executive power."

The World urges a reform in taxation in this city and points out aggravated conditions not unknown in St. Louis and elsewhere in a more or less similar degree. "Half the wealth of the United States pays no taxes. Less than half the wealth of New York City appears on the assessment rolls, and it is not the wealth of the many that is exempt, but the riches of those who can best afford to pay. Taxation is justified by an adequate return made in the protection of property, liberty and life for every cent expended. Who benefits most by orderly government that protects property? Those who have the most to protect. The man who has little fears not the burglar, forger or mob."

"The wealth of New York City divided equally would give \$10,000 to every family. One hundred men, estates and corporations own over half this wealth. Four million people own less than the other half and pay four-fifths of the taxes."

Mr. Jefferson's comparison of the Senate to the saucer in which hot tea can be cooled is being justified.—The Times.

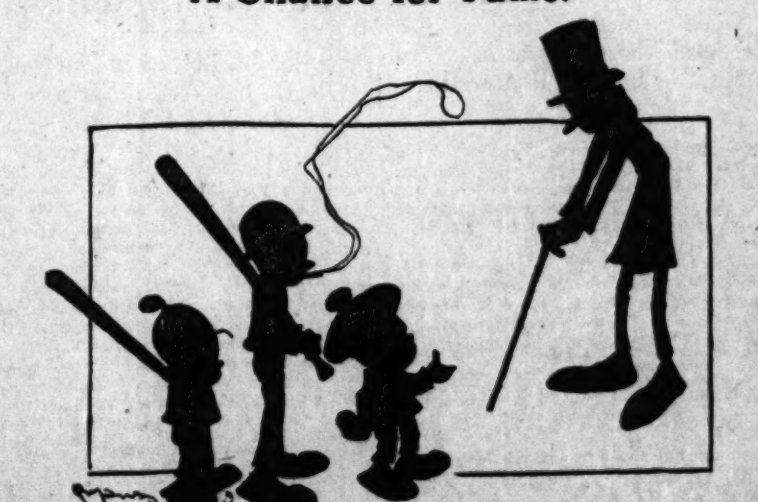
Kansas Oil Venture.
"Teaching a state a lesson," is the way the Tribune begins its review of the Standard Oil Co.'s refusal to buy oil in Kansas because the state plans to build a refinery.

"With sympathy for the well-measures of Kansas, who see in the large dividends of the Standard Oil Co. the cause of their poverty, we think that they are urging Kansas to a perilous undertaking," says the Tribune.

"In the words of the Topeka Herald, 'they are using the state treasury to try to beat a trust.'"

Senatorial deadlock represents Missouri quite as well as would Senator Niedringhaus.—The World.

A Chance for Fame.



The Captain—Say, mister, here's your chance to become famous. Give us each a dime and we'll name the nine after you an elect you an honorary member, see!

Reflections of a Bachelor.

No girl is pretty enough to suit herself unless you tell her so.

Most men would rather brag about their children than support them.

A compliment is not a compliment when it is paid by a man who wants to borrow money from you.

It is worth while remembering that the only ones who know how to cook never want to cook school.

A woman has an idea that if she hadn't

married her husband he would be a hard driver or lose all his money playing cards.

—New York Press.

Proved Her Sense.

"Sensible girl that!"

"Never thought her so."

"Well, when she rejected me the other night she said she was sensible of the great honor I did her, and I call that being pretty sensible."—New Orleans Times Democrat.

TO TALK OR NOT TO TALK

By Nicola Greeley-Smith, Granddaughter of Horace Greeley.

Written for the Post-Dispatch.



Nicola Greeley-Smith.

A young woman has written me a very nice little letter to this column in which she asks me to tell her "how to improve" her mind and become bright and clever." She says that she is employed during the day and that until recently she had met very few people, and now, when in the society of others, she finds herself dreadfully stupid and dull.

Hardly any two persons have the same ideas as to what constitutes conversational cleverness. There are some women, esteemed clever by themselves and their friends, who are perfectly insufferable to other people because of the constant strain they very obviously labor under to maintain their reputation for conversational brilliancy. There is nothing more tiresome than this artificial cleverness, and, in my opinion, it is better to be naturally dull than artificially brilliant.

In conversation the one great thing to be striven for is ease. But it is a mistake to think that the gabbling woman possesses it any more than she who from sheer awkward self-consciousness finds herself unable to converse, save with the immediate members of her own family. To talk well you must forget yourself while trying to remember other people. And you must pursue. Women are apt to talk as they write, without pauses of any kind. If you speak only when you wish to, you are not apt to be stupid or dull, and forced conversation from the most epigrammatic woman in the world is liable to be both.

If you have a sweet speaking voice it doesn't much matter what you say, at least so far as men are concerned. There-

fore, cultivate your voice. There must be some actress who is especially pleasing to you. Study her enunciation and will suggest improvement in your own. But don't make the mistake of imitating any one. A very clever girl told me the other day of an experience she had while driving in the country with a young man of her acquaintance last autumn. She enjoyed the drive immensely and toward the end of it he said: "You've no idea how much I have liked this. You're the first girl I ever took driving at this season that didn't think it necessary to rave about the leaves."

"Don't talk about anything that doesn't interest you. And don't exhaust all the superlatives of the language in describing a piece of bargain counter lace."

"Don't let any one or anything be the sweetest thing you ever met." "The most beautiful creature you ever saw." "positively the funniest thing you ever heard of." A man would rather have you interest him. Almost any man can talk well on some subject, generally connected with his profession. If you enable him to do this he will remember you among the few really brilliant women he has met. If you yourself have a profession and it interests you it will probably interest others. The experiences you have, the strange people you come in contact with, all contain possibilities of interesting conversation.

Few people enjoy talking about books. Don't make this mistake of telling the plots to current magazine stories with the idea of being literary. You will only bore. This you can never do if you are natural and easy, and don't talk too much.

Keep Him Guessing.

"I don't see why a fellow as rich as he is should feel embarrassed when he proposes to a girl."

"It's what you might call an embarrassment of riches. He doesn't know whether the girl loves him or his money."—Philadelphia Press.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Letters on all matters of public interest not exceeding 100 words, will be printed in this department. To insure publication be brief. Most suggestions, complaints, etc., can be written in much less than 100 words. "Bill it down."

The Anti-Spitting Law.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

Not long since there was an edict in St. Louis to the effect that anyone found guilty of expectorating in the street cars, on the sidewalks of the streets, or floors of public buildings, would be fined for having trespassed a certain ordinance. It was apparent that people observed this law for a while, but gradually the observance became lax and now it is altogether disregarded. It has become a very unpleasant matter to ladies riding in the street cars or walking along the sidewalks of the public streets to have their skirts soiled, and in many cases ruined, simply through the carelessness of persons who will persist in expectorating on the floors and sidewalks of public places. Now, why is it that the law cannot be permanently enforced in regard to this matter? A CONSTANT READER.

Can You Solve This?

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

Will some of your readers kindly give me the information desired, as follows: Suppose two men start from St. Louis on the same day, for a trip around the world, one traveling east, the other west, each passing over the same number of degrees of longitude each day. How will their times or dates agree? Also, how will their dates agree with each other and with St. Louis date, when they again meet here, after completing the circuit? G. E. DOLTON.

Let the City Clean the Snow.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

The primitive ordinance requiring the owner, agent or occupant of some uncertain portion of property to clean the snow off the walks in front should be repealed at once and provision made for the city to do this work, and assume the cost along with the sprinkling tax. I have seen walks cleaned with a very smart wooden sled with a horse attached, and the horse

WASHINGTON DAY BY DAY.

Humor of the News at the Capital Gathered by Post-Dispatch Correspondents.

By Wire From the Washington Bureau of the Post-Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The people down in Oklahoma are terribly in earnest in the matter of getting into the Union as a state, but they have their own ideas as to the restrictions that should be put on them. They do not mind so much being tied up with Indian Territory. What they do mind is the paragraph in the enabling act as passed by the Senate that says there must be prohibition in the state for 21 years.

Bird S. McGuire, delegate in Congress from Oklahoma, has been getting telegrams ever since the statehood bill passed the Senate, each one reading like this: "I represent millions of property and I protest against the prohibition amendment."

After Delegate McGuire had received 100 telegrams, specifying all sorts of large sums, he thought he would jot down the figures and add them just to see how much property there is in Oklahoma. He found that the sums mentioned in the telegrams totaled \$11,000,000. The highest valuation ever put on Oklahoma, land and all other property included, was \$4,000,000, but Mr. McGuire figures that perhaps prospective statehood has increased values somewhat.

"I know how to become the most popular man in the United States," said "Col. Bill" Street of Texas, yesterday, as he toasted his shirt before the wood fire in the House press gallery. "It's simple enough, too. All you have to do is to lose your money to folks playing cards and promise to give a bull pup to every man you meet."

Vespaian Warner, the new commissioner of pensions, got a letter yesterday which was addressed: "To the honorable, the new commissioner of pensions, whose name I have forgotten, Washington, D. C."

"They know how to use the language to express their meaning concisely down in my country," said Representative Garner of Texas yesterday.

"I remember hearing a man make a speech in the Legislature. He said: 'You don't want to do this, boys, for if you do it will put my people clean down to the cloth.'"

"There was not a man in the room who didn't understand exactly what he meant. They all had played cards one time or another, you know."

A SAPPHIRE PRINCESS

By IVAN WHIN,

Author of "GARTHA," "THE SHADOW CLUE," "BENEDICTA,"
"THE RISE OF ROSE" and "MYRA."This Story of Recent Events in the Vicinity of Lafayette Park
Will Run in the Post-Dispatch Exclusively From
Monday to Sunday Inclusive.

CHAPTER I.

The Princess' Masquerade.

WHEN the Germans vanished from its Seventh and Gratiot streets mansion a feud between two groups of Germans in South St. Louis ceased. Those who had espoused the German cause and those who had been allied with the Lieberkranzs had moved out of the district in which both had thrived; some to Bellefontaine, some no further east than Lafayette Park and some to Compton Heights. Yes, some had joined the movement, even then perceptible, and had gone north over the railway bridges to build up the district west of Grand avenue to Forest Park or to Cabanne.

Adolph Filkenburg remained stolidly in his substantial old house in Paul street, which lies southward from Chouteau, within rifle shot of the old Germans. It had been his ideal of a club, there he had spent the happiest evenings of his life. All the social instinct of his nature, his love of music, his pleasure in dancing and the drama had been satisfied at the Germania and it behooves not English type to repeat what he said in his contempt of the Lieberkranzs.

One day he awoke to the fact that his club had ceased to be anything but history, that the Fitchenkamps were gone west, the Trautmans were gone to Cabanne, the Felders were in Compton Heights and Max Ellis had joined the Lieberkranzs. Hausmann and Bollman and Heidwig and Schuster and Pfeffer and Pfister were long ago numbered among the contingent that had gone to build up the places around Lafayette Park or the higher lands around the Compton Hill reservoir.

The women of his household had realized long ago that their home was in a deserted section, that their friends were no longer their neighbors, that where the great hall once lived in Chouteau avenue were now boarding houses, shops and even saloons. They had not feared to tell old Filkenburg, but he had not heeded until the degenerate Max Ellis joined the Lieberkranzs.

Filkenburg felt friendless and alone. He would scarcely have sorrowed more if his wife had died. He felt strongly the necessity of joining the westward movement, and that evening drove with Bertha in search of a new home.

They had visited old friends who had gone west and knew where to find a group of them in a place west of the park. There were Heidwig and Erker and Pfeffer and Schuster and Spangmug. It was a return of summer in late autumn, and the steps were covered with men and women who moved from one door front to another gossiping in pure neighborliness.

Old Filkenburg's eye brightened. "Now if it was the Germania near we could be happy living here," he said.

"There is a club on Lafayette avenue. You might join that."

Filkenburg caught no comfort from the suggestion until Schuster told him that in the Union Club he would find the lost delights of the Germania diluted by an influx of youngsters and a good part of the Lieberkranzs contingent.

"We've got to stand the young fellows," said Schuster, "and the other fellows are all right. Come out here and buy Gnaedner's house. He's going to California and he'll sell cheap."

Filkenburg demurred, but only for form's sake. He wanted to be coaxed and coaxed he was. The old friends journeyed down to Paul street in droves. They had looked upon him as eccentrically fixed upon remaining in the old locality and finding that the heaven of unrest was working in him hastened to surround him with their friendly warmth.

They railroaded him into the Union Club, a dozen substantial men signing his application, and the night of his election he was initiated with German student rites in a room walled with steins. He had been



growing misanthropic in his fancied loneliness, but the new atmosphere which had so much in it that he had been accustomed to rejuvenated him. He enjoyed the "young fellows," he found the Lieberkranzs were good fellows, he looked with some alarm at first on the win-German elements in the club, but grew used to them and joined them in endless games of skat with deep satisfaction.

Also it was a joy to him to see how Elsa lost the look of confirmed old-maidhood and bloomed anew in the neighborly, genial atmosphere, how Bertha seemed suddenly to become a center of attraction for all the youth and how the old wife beamed continuously in the happiness of a new home near old friends.

Bertha was the only member of the family who had not suffered from the dullness consequent on being left behind by the immigrants. Her youth and beauty had made her sought by the old friends of the family and she had shared in their pleasures.

Younger than Elsa by almost ten years, she at times gave the impression of being the elder. Her mind was keener and her spirit more commanding; she was tall and possessed of that indefinable poise which marks the highly bred woman, while Elsa was small and submissive.

Men of their father's age instinctively petted Elsa and deferred to Bertha. They called Elsa "kitten" and Bertha "the princess." With the women Bertha was the favorite and there were those who found Elsa had claws. Yet both were popular, albeit the elder gained more of her popularity serving as a foil and contrast for the compelling loveliness of the younger.

Albert Johnson was a "south sinner" of long residence. He was born in an old house on Park avenue near Missouri, and there his father had lived when there was only one other house within view on the south of that valley now filled with railroad tracks—then the overgrown lands of a wandering stream. The elder Johnson had been one of the first commissioners of Lafayette Park and many a tree there had been set out by his own hands. He depicted the scenery at the west end and planted the live oaks on the main wall. Albert's friends were the sons of German immigrants and the grandsons of those immigrants who came to St. Louis in '68. He had small touch with the city north of the tracks save that his business lay there. He was one of the "young fellows" of the Union Club Schuster had spoken of so slightly.

Albert was 31, not tall but well made, a good fencer, a crack bowler, talked well and sang better. He danced naturally and with grace. His smooth shaven face was ever alight with interest in life, his blue eyes danced joyfully at the least hint of pleasure. In business he was keen, steady and determined; away from business he was the incarnation of fun.

He paid assiduous court to Bertha, whose attitude of laughing indifference to suitors piqued him. That she danced as naturally and more gracefully than he was but another reason for his love, which grew quickly to formidable volume.

Johnson was opposed by Carl Lenhart, Fred Ganser and a host of others, but he managed to secure Bertha's indorsement of his claims to her attention on many occasions by his promptness and persistence. He was somewhat dashed when he learned that she had refused him and all other offers of escort to the great winter event, the masquerade, and would go to the ball with her family.

An effort was being made by some of the committeemen to induce a number of young people to appear in the characters of Queen Elizabeth's court that the material for an effective tableau might be provided. None but one member of the committee was to know who the impersonators of the characters were until the midnight unmasking, and thus the mystery of the ball would suffer no loss.

Bertha refused to join and Johnson, who had eagerly promoted the plan, also refused when he heard she had provided a costume out of harmony with the court group in which Elsa was to figure. The latter pleaded with him and he took the opportunity to pay great court to her that he might learn the secret of Bertha's costume. She was loyal, however, and it was not until the third day before the ball that he decided on his own costume, while she was in his confidence save Fieger, who made the garb in which he was to appear.

When he arrived at the club on the night of the ball he was in evening clothes and remained a quiet spectator until the arrival of the Filkenburgs. He saw the ladies, much muffled, going to the dressing room, but a loosened wrap disclosed the color of Bertha's dress, whereas he laughed inwardly. Then he hastened to a quiet nook which he had premeditated and with a woman's assistance donned the costume he had caused to be prepared.

The ballroom was growing crowded when the group about the door was parted by an official gentleman who made way for the entrance of a woman robed all in deep purple blue. The robe was made simply, en princess, with a long train; at the neck was a modulated Elizabethan ruff and folds of lace fell over her hands that were covered with gloves of the same pure blue as her gown. On her high coiled brown head was a gold circlet from which three gold leaves arose. Her face was covered by a skin-tight mask which was so put on that at first glance its artificial character was not apparent and she seemed not to be masked at all.

"Sapphire Princess!" shouted the official man at the door.

She entered slowly, her train dragging. She walked down the center of the buzzing ballroom and looked calmly about her. A clown bounded forward and begged her favor for the next dance. She did not look at him but walked on. An Elizabethan courtier stood in her path and begged for a dance. Then they looked about her and she led her court to the space before the musicians near the stage.

The positive note of her costume had fixed the attention of every one in the ballroom. The beauty of her form which the clinging robe revealed and the queenliness of her carriage aroused a deeper interest.

"Who is she?" was the universal inquiry. The announced dance was neglected; the musicians played for a few vague waltzes

who made a virtue of ignoring the sensation of it. Presently she chose a partner and, revealing slippers and stockings of the deep, pure blue and in the arms of each slipper flashed a large sapphire. A flock of dancers followed the princess and Sir Walter Raleigh waited until the music was momentarily forgotten until she suddenly disappeared behind a lot of wall flowers.

The waltz had just ended when a new commotion arose at the door. The crowd spread quickly away from it forming a lane through which danced with gay abandon a sapphire princess. The orchestra leader hummed an air to the men who took it up first on the violins and then on all instruments, accompanying the frolic dance of that erst so dignified young woman in blue.

The ballroom rang with applause, but the sapphire lady heeded it not, and at just the point Sir Walter Raleigh had been desired, she disappeared.

Sir Walter found her surrounded by a ring of men outside of which a crowd of women and men pressed, eager for a close view of her. She said little and laughed without must sound. All who heard her voice were mystified and some who missed Bertha, drew a word or two from her.

The voice was not Bertha's, nor like any voice they could expect to hear use. Elsa was mystified and could not account for Bertha's absence.

New incidents claimed the interest of the throng which only returned to the sapphire princess at intervals when she was noted in the dance or when her court grew so large that it absorbed the space that danced needed.

There were intervals when she seemed to be in several parts of the ballroom at the same time. Dancers would note her near the door and reaching the south side of the hall would find her there, surrounded by a different court, or would look over the heads of the wall flowers and see her in the annex seated at a table repelling the multitudinous offers of wine.

There were other intervals when she was not to be seen, but when she appeared each of these she entered in dignified or comic state as her mood might be, through the main door.

No one had ever created such a sensation at the club. As the hour for unmasking drew near the ladies and gentlemen of Queen Elizabeth's court were singled out by industrious committeemen and arranged upon the stage, the curtain being down and the musicians removed to a position at the south end of the ballroom.

The court tableaux was an open secret, but interest in it had waned, and all were looking forward to the bestial of the first prize on the sapphire princess, which was accepted as a forgone conclusion and would be followed by the revelation of her identity.

Just as the trumpets sounded and the curtain was rising Bertha in a dark domino, unmasked, joined her mother and Elsa, who had secured good positions in front of the stage.

"Where on earth have you been," cried Fieger, "who has your dress? Why didn't you wear it yourself?"

Bertha laughed gaily and laid a finger on Elsa's lip.

A burst of applause greeted the beautiful stage setting. The people had been grouped according to Hoenig's famous picture of the Virgin Queen's court, and the effect was wondrously beautiful.

The queen was seated at the right of a great table and after a moment's tableau drew to the Filkenburgs. He saw the ladies and gentlemen of the sapphire princess to be crowned queen of the revel.

Bertha gasped and looked with wide eyes at the stage. Slowly she slipped off the domino and stood revealed in the sapphire robe. The gold crown was tied to the domino and Elsa, all alive with excitement, up-broke it and set it on her sister's hair.

The group surrounding them there were cries of "Good for you, Miss Filkenburg!"

"Hurrah for Bertha!" and all over the room was wild applause that clamored with the herald's trumpets.

Bertha was just stepping forward when

she beheld a sight that checked her. In the center of the ballroom, proceeding toward the stage, surrounded by a howling company, half masked and half unmasked, were the mother and sapphire-gowned figure of Elsa. Elsa grew white with rage at the sight, the old mother cried out and those about the Filkenburgs stilled their tumult in sheer amazement.

The sapphire princess drew away her mask and stood revealed a startling double of Bertha Filkenburg.

The queen had begun a little speech; "Miss Filkenburg, it gives me—when cries and shouts arose in the hall. Across the floor to the stage front rushed an excited group and in its center was Bertha pushed forward by her impetuous friends.

The queen looked down at Bertha and ceased speaking.

Bertha still pushed forward, mounted the steps gazing with fascination at the double of herself who stood before her unmoved by the clamor.

Then slowly the double raised a sapphire-gloved hand and drew away from its face a smiling mask, revealing the red perspiring countenance of Albert Johnson.

To Be Continued in the Post-Dispatch Tomorrow.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

Mr. Ivan Whin:
Henry Harrison meets my approval as a hero in Thursday's chapter 5, and I think Gartha is a more classical piece of literature than "The Shadow Clue." But if you will always write stories of that nature I will be a great reader of the Post-Dispatch. People who read the daily papers most are people who do not read the highest type of literature and have not spent any part of their lives in society.

While we enjoy reading "Gartha" please give us another "Shadow Clue." BILLIE.

Mr. Ivan Whin:
I am going to tell you what I think of your story. It is very good, and I think it would make a splendid stage drama for a female star.

The heart of Gartha leaves room for lots of emotional work.
From an actress who likes your stories. ELOISE.

The Successful Wife.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.
The successful wife keeps on hand a little boom in case of need. She keeps a surprise tucked up her sleeve, where it can be fired on a moment's notice. Maybe it is a carnation for his coat lapel; maybe it is his favorite pudding served extra; perhaps it is the baby's picture framed for his desk. Something she has ready and when his affection needs jogging she does not hesitate to do the jogging.

Why, a bunch of violets or a knot of bright ribbon where it adds the most to the wife's charms, almost make a man forget that he is hungry. A saucy pinch with the usual kiss or a merry chase away from the accustomed greeting, will almost make a man forget that he is married to the adorable creature. A stage whisper now and then and a twinkle of mischief are worth hours of coaxing. The woman who buries her roughness on her wedding day robs her home of much of its happiness.

You've conquered, and I own defeat. I kneel before you at your feet. You've conquered with—I own with signs. The Jim Jinx of your eyes. —Chicago Chronicle.

FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS

Find the Sea-Dwellers.



Follow the proper lines with a pencil or pen and make pictures of four sea-creatures: a lobster and a star fish.—Boston Globe.

Altering Additions.

1. Add 50 to a beverage and the result will be a water bird.
2. Add 50 to a domestic animal and the result will be part of a monk's costume.
3. Add 50 to a girl's name and the result will be the singular of a word meaning records.
4. Add 50 to a piece of glass and the result will be part of a door or window.
5. Add 50 to a large body of water and the result will be a water animal.
6. Add 50 to the forepart of a vessel and the result will be a parthenware vessel.
7. Add 50 to the burying place and the result will be small stones.
8. Add 50 to the singular of a common vegetable and the result will be the sound of a heavy bell.

The Sham Death of Spiders.

Investigation has been carried out by an Australian scientist on the phenomenon of the sham death of spiders. Certain of the spiders, when their web is jarred or torn, always pull their legs up under them and feign death. In this rigid condition they are readily overlooked and many times escape destruction on this account. A study of the behavior of these animals after the removal of certain portions of their nervous systems shows that the action is a reflex one. That is to say, the spider as-

sumes the immobile condition, not as the result of any intelligent action of an animal seeking to save itself, but as the result of the nature of its nervous system. The act is performed after the spider is decapitated. We must believe, therefore, that this trick is not the result of intelligence, but is carried out because the animal is built that way and cannot help himself. This, of course, may have absolutely no bearing on the "playing possum" of the higher animals, their action may be due to an intelligent volition. Collier's Weekly.

St. Louis has more Post-Dispatch readers every day than it has homes. "First in everything."

Ditto.

Johnnie: I was at the club with pop today, mama, and he kept his word about drinking whisky.
Mamma: That is good. I am very glad to hear it. And what did he have?
Johnnie: A little brown drink called ditto. Mr. Hinkley took a Manhattan cocktail—Puck.

CASTORIA.

Beats the Signature of Dr. H. H. Hinkley.

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TURF WAR ON IN EARNEST AT NEW ORLEANS

BADGES PLENTIFUL IN NEW ORLEANS

Corrigan Follows Lead of Crescent City Club and Deals Out Passes.

FREE GATE IN PROSPECT.

Both Sides in Turf War Are Bound to Have the Crowds.

Special to the Post-Dispatch. NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 12.—As a result of the successful opening of the Panama racetrack, under control of the American Turf Association formed by Edward Corrigan, a turf war was started here today between the New Orleans Jockey Club and the Crescent City Jockey Club, the Bush-Renaud venture. The manager, Renaud, began the fight by issuing free tickets and badges to the fair grounds Saturday, and today the owners of the Panama track distributed several hundred specially printed tickets for one week, ending next Saturday.

The town is flooded with tickets to both tracks, as every man wanting a badge can get one. Considerable surprise was occasioned when it was known that the example set by the Bush-Renaud combination. The best known saloons and restaurants here are supplied with fair grounds tickets, but it was not until they were forced to do the Panama people distribute their badges promiscuously. The opinion prevails that both tracks will practically run a free gate, as the people who do the betting are well supplied.

Formal announcement of the free gate is expected by the next day or two. Many a bettor is determined to draw big crowds, and Manager Corrigan says he will meet every move made by his competitors. If the admission fee has to be indefinitely suspended.

FREEZING WIND AND ICY GROUND DID NOT DAUNT THESE RUNNERS

Triple A Squads Braved Blizzard Conditions for Turn Through Forest Park, Escaping With Frozen Ears and Skinned Knees From Falls.

Physical Director Bassett and his irascible squad of cross-country runners held the second of their weekly runs Sunday morning over the Forest Park runways. About two dozen local distance men braved the cold, blistering wind and the dangers that threatened from the ice-covered ground.

Aside from several pairs of frostbitten ears, a half-dozen skinned knees and numerous chapped faces, the men suffered no ill results of their outing. The run was much more difficult than the one a week ago, as the mercury was several degrees lower in the tube and the wind was more cutting. The snow crust that covered the ground was the cause of some nasty falls, and more than one luckless runner was forced to pick himself from the cold drifts and shake the snow from his sleeves and neck.

Two packs were formed yesterday, one fast and one slow. The first squad headed by Joe Forsah and including Don Weir, Fred Weiss and J. S. Tillman, hit a pretty lively clip on leaving the Triple A clubhouse and soon left the second pack in the rear.

The latter, headed by Director Bassett, was content to jog along at a comfortable gait, picking its way leisurely and with more safety. Joe Lydon, C. McCloud and Dickman, J. J. Jones, Miles Burke and Jimmy Walsh, the bantamweight fighter, who is here to meet Monte Attell, composed the slow squad.

The turnout yesterday was considerably smaller than was expected, many runners who had promised to run having backed out after suffering slight attacks of cold feet.

FALLS ON SLIPPERY HILL. Forsah led the way from the clubhouse to Clayton road, then east up the hill to King's highway. It was in negotiating the Clayton road incline that the men who had neglected to wear shoes with cleats had their first disagreeable experiences.

Many of them had skinned knees before the top of the hill was reached, but the real difficulties of the run were not met until King's highway was reached. There the stiff wind sweeping from the north struck the runners like an invisible stinging force, that made anything faster than a walk an impossibility. The turn west was soon reached and then the run along King's highway to the Blair monument was quickly covered, the men following each other in Indian file, doggedly plodding along with eyes on the heels of the man in front.

Even when the occupants of a sleigh that went humming by called out, "I wonder where the Fool-killer is today," the men answered with a laugh and plodded on that mark.

HOW BASEBALL FANS JUDGE A TEAM

While They Are Winning.

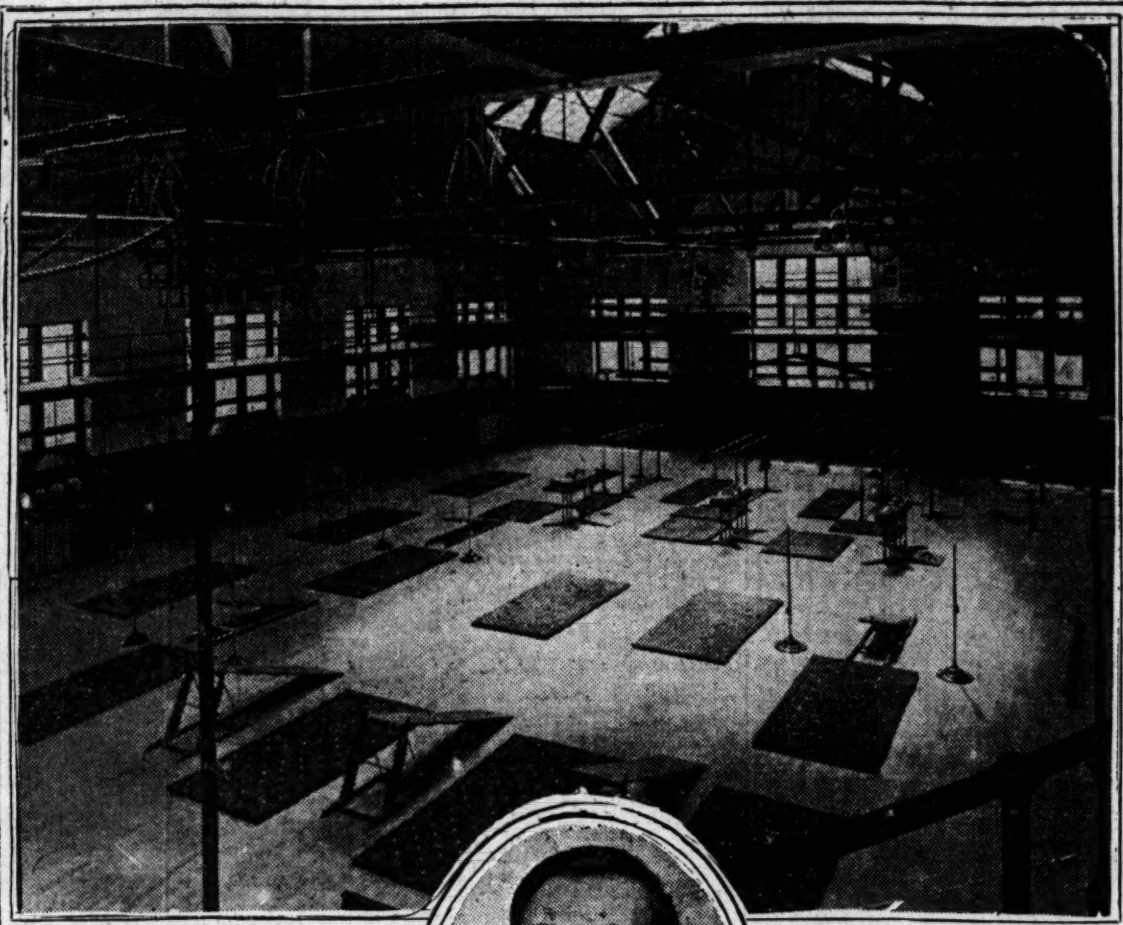
Say! dey're de lilles! de roses de forger. me-nots! Say, dey're de ringers for de pie erast! Nuttin' to it! Cheese! Hittin'! Dose are de cubs could hit an incurvin' bull! Let outen a rifle! Mauser! Dose are de boys could keep de shells off de Roostians wid a stick! And on fieldin' dere's nuttin' ter touch 'em! Every pal dere is a net. Sure! A net! Dose boys a got fins on 'em like crab scabs. Why, it's nuttin' for Dougety to run in out o' left field and catch a foul tip. And Keeler gets 'em out o' de top row o' de bleachers. Say, can we have my week's wages. I'm tellin' yer, any time. Dat, for de National League! Dose fellows kin make monkeys outen 'em! It's a rag, dat's wat it is—de stars. Dat's a rime. Fifty cents to see a team like dat from de grand stand! It oughter be twice dat ter look t'w a knot hole in de fence, de way for dat team. Day kin step on de

While They Are Losing.

O, de dubs! De duffers! O, de ham fatters! Say, dose stiffs oughter go jump in de Hudson! Why, dey couldn't hit a freight car comin' outen a tunnel! Dey couldn't hit a grain elevator wid a brass knuck! Wat tell. Dey couldn't catch de snailpost. Dey couldn't field a lame cow in a back yard. Say, dose uster-beens oughter practice wid shingles on medicine balls! Dey oughter catch wimmin faintin'. Cheese! de Salvation Army oughter get after 'em for de errors dey make! Dey are de limits! I swear to chod! de de Gaul of 'em! Two bits for a seat in de bleachers! Two bits! Five beers Six packs o' cigarets! Why, tunder, I wouldn't give 'em a canned postage stamp to see a triple-headed, sixteen-legged de game. Not on yer life. Dey're no good. Dey make me weary! Dey oughter be playin' wid de kid's league in South Brooklyn. Dat for 'em! I'm done! Count me out! The National League

ATTELL-WALSH BATTLE AT C. A. C. TUESDAY NIGHT

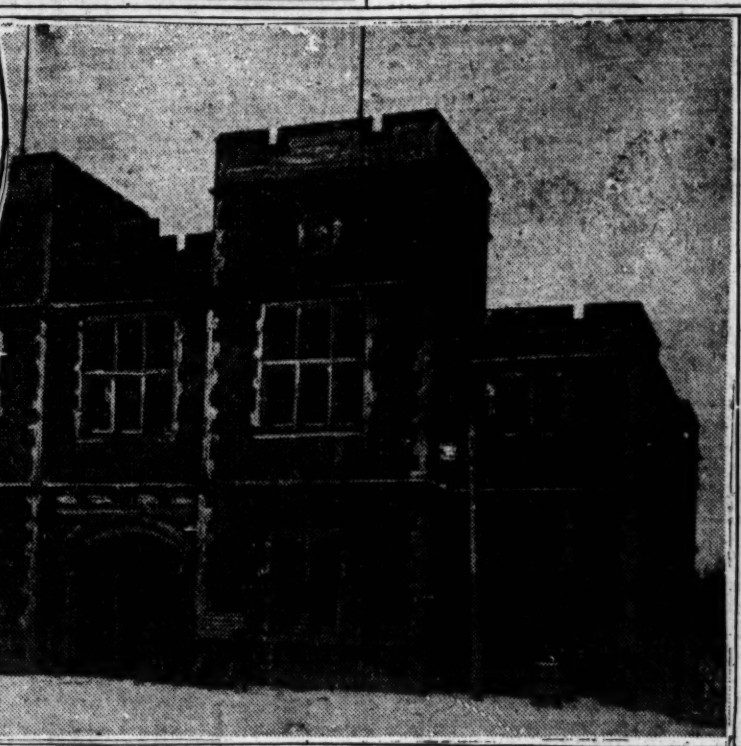
Where Washington University Hopes to Build Up Great Athletic Reputation Among Colleges of Middle West



INTERIOR OF GYMNASIUM



PHYSICAL DIRECTOR
FRANK S. EWERHARDT



THE GYMNASIUM.

CROSS-COUNTRY RUNNERS HAD CHILLY TIME SUNDAY

WASHINGTON WILL BE POWER IN ATHLETICS OF THE MIDDLE WEST

University Will Take Advantage of Magnificent Stadium and Gymnasium Left by World's Fair and Is Planning Great Athletic Future for Myrtle and Maroon.

With the creation of the office of physical director and the acquisition of its new gymnasium and athletic field, Washington University seems destined to become a power in local athletic circles. The absence of proper training facilities, more or less incompetent management and a student body almost entirely devoid of that necessary incentive good athletics, school spirit, have all combined heretofore to exclude the Myrtle and Maroon from that position to which its scholastic equipment entitled it. Although the new regime is scarcely two weeks old, its effects are already beginning to show. Frank S. Ewerhardt, who has been given full sway in athletic affairs, is in correspondence with a number of candidates for the position of coach for the different teams; the managers are arranging elaborate schedules for the track, baseball, tennis and other teams, and on Monday afternoon the regular classes in gymnastics will begin regular work under Ewerhardt.

Class work in the gymnasium is a new feature at the university and probably later on, the work will be made compulsory. The results of this work in keeping the men always in condition will be invaluable when the outdoor training is begun.

The splendidly equipped gymnasium, formerly the Physical Culture building at the World's Fair, and the large stadium in which were contested the great Olympic games of 1904, will more than any other thing enable Washington to reach its rightful standing in athletics. Living in dormitories and attending lectures only a

short walk from the stadium and gymnasium, the students will engage in more athletic work and they will take part in greater numbers than has been the case in the past.

Ewerhardt at Head.

While the student athletic association will continue in direct management of athletics, all the affairs will be conducted under the final supervision of the physical director. Ewerhardt will assume active coaching or directing only in the drilling of the gymnasium classes. Special coaches are to be engaged for all other branches of athletics. The removal of the new buildings and the establishment of the new system have delayed the making of definite arrangements for track, baseball and tennis teams. While schedules have not been completed by the managers, some good contests already have been booked.

Manager Alec Skinker of the track team has set several dates for field meets, and this year a number of innovations will be introduced.

The most important meet in contemplation, but not yet completed, is a proposed invitation meet for interscholastic schools in Missouri. This scheme, which is similar to those followed by the University of Chicago, Michigan and colleges in the East, will do much toward increasing the popularity of athletics in the state, and, above all, will attract attention to the athletic equipment at Washington. The annual interscholastic meets given by the University of Chicago to the schools of the Windy City have been the means of drawing many athletes to the Midway school. The university coaches keep close watch of the work of the High School athletes and the desirable men generally are landed.

The stadium is the best equipped athletic field in this section and if the university offers its use for interscholastic and intercollegiate meets, St. Louis should have some fine contests this summer. It is certain the university would not be the loser by such a course.

Track Meet With Tigers.

Negotiations for a dual track meet with Missouri State University in the Stadium are now pending. The date will be either May 21 or 27. The Missouri team also will be brought here for matches on the university courts.

The annual university field day as usual will be contested the second Friday in May. The point winners in those events will be chosen to represent Washington in the collegiate meets.

It is not likely that Washington will enter a team in the St. Louis University basketball tournament to be held in the Jai Alai building March 5. The Myrtle and Maroon men have done little or no training since last summer and could hardly prepare a team in the short interval before the meet. Each Smith, who has been competing in the M. A. C. events and one or two others are the only Washington men now in condition for a meet. It is possible, however, that the university will enter a relay team in the collegiate relay race.

The basketball schedule has not yet been arranged by Manager Krause. A series of three games with Missouri is a certainty, but beyond that the plans are still undecided. It is very probable that games will be arranged with one or two colleges in Illinois and the University of Indiana, may come in for a game.

Basketball is receiving more than usual attention since the removal to the new quarters. For the first time in years a varsity five has been organized, with Fred Robinson as captain. The team played its first game with Carbondale (Ill.) Saturday, and showed that it is made up of promising material.

Basketball On.

The class basketball league also began its schedule Saturday afternoon in the gymnasium. Teams representing all four classes are entered and the fight for the numerals will prove a warm one.

Plans for next season's football team are not definitely under way, but it is certain that the management, along certain lines, will be conducted in an entirely different manner. It is a well-known fact that football at Washington has not always been conducted in the way entirely free from suspicion. The scarcity of athletes and the difficulty under which athletics have been handled heretofore have offered strong temptations to those in charge of affairs to stray slightly from the narrow path of pure athletics.

It seems now under the new system that those conditions will not again exist. The university is the only institution in the state that can enter teams in all events and the new system of management will make it possible to develop a strong body, one that can enter teams in all events and appear favorably. At present the Missouri A. C. has the upper hand, having controlled all the local athletes of any prominence, and it is doubtful if the Cherry Diamond could fall to win a meet around St. Louis in which it entered a team.

GOLF BALL TRUST OBJECT OF ATTACK

Advance in Price From 50 to 75 Cents Arouses Enthusiasts of Links.

Special to the Post-Dispatch. WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Attorney-General Moody may soon be petitioned to "bust" the golf-ball trust, now that he has finished up the last year.

Players in the Chevy Chase and Columbia Golf Clubs believe the price of golf balls is too high, all because there is a combination of manufacturers who keep up prices. The players figure that "topping" balls at 50 cents a clip with cheap or mid-iron is too expensive, and that the number of balls lost by splicing or putting is considered, the game is extravagant.

"Golf balls are as much a necessity to golf players as meat is to families," say the players. "And the price is too high."

Should the attorney-general decide to take up the case of the "golf-ball trust," a very interesting question might arise when it reaches the United States Supreme Court. Associate Justice Harlan is one of the greatest players in the Chevy Chase Club. He has a day passes in winter or summer that Justice Harlan is not playing. When the weather is too bad, he walks over the links. Interested in the game, objection might be made by the attorney for the trust against his sitting in judgment. In addition to Associate Justice Harlan, there are seven or eight United States senators who play in the Chevy Chase Club. Pretty nearly all the lawyers of the department of justice are enthusiasts and play at the Columbia Club. This club also boasts the membership of a cabinet officer or two. Circulars have been received in the last day or two by golf players that certain kinds of golf balls are to be raised to 75 cents, which will make them worth 50 cents each.

A BAD DISORDER

In the fall of 1895 I contracted that fearful disease, Blood Poison. It gained such headway that I was compelled to resign my position and seek relief at Hot Springs. After spending all the means I had I went to Memphis. In less than three weeks I was in a hospital, and after nine weeks of suffering I was discharged as cured. In less than a month every bone in my body seemed to be affected and felt as if they would break at the least exertion. Again I was compelled to resign, and I returned to the hospital for a seven weeks stay. When I came out I was advised to try farming. When I first went on the farm I prevailed on the only firm who handled drugs to get me one dozen bottles of S. S. S. At that time both of my hands were broken out with blisters and I was covered with boils and sores. In the meantime my drugstore had gotten two dozen bottles of S. S. S. for me and I began its use, and after taking the thirteenth bottle not a sore or boil was visible. R. D. POWELL, East 9th St., Little Rock.

Of all human diseases, Contagious Blood Poison is the most hideous and painful. The victim is tortured with eating ulcers, sores and abscesses, unsightly blotches, eruptions and other symptoms of the miserable disease. S. S. S. has been used successfully for nearly fifty years for Contagious Blood Poison. It contains no mercury, potash or other mineral. Our home treatment book gives all the symptoms of this disease. Medical advice free. The Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Ga.

DR. KING
Cures
Stricture,
Loss of Manly
Vigor, Piles,
Kidney and
Bladder Trouble,
Private Diseases.
Reference is
NOT A DOLLAR NEED BE PAID
UNTIL CURED.
Dr. King Med. Ass'n, 125 Pine St., (Opp. N. B. Bldg.), St. Louis, Mo.

HICKS' CAPU DINE
CURES HEADACHES,
COLDS, INDIGESTION,
And Brains Fag.
Breaks the Nerve.
IT'S LIQUID!
TRIAL BOTTLE, 10c. At Drug Stores.

BANTAM "JIMMY" WALSH WARMS UP

New Englander Shows Himself Fast, With Preference for Close Fighting.

Special to the Post-Dispatch. SPRINGFIELD, Ark., Feb. 12.—The thermometer hung around zero all day Sunday and it was below the zero mark this morning.

It is too cold for racing and the new Oklahoma will hardly be opened today. The inaugural meeting was to have opened this afternoon, but the track is frozen as hard as granite and the races will probably be postponed until the weather moderates.

The streets were deserted Sunday and no body is out this morning. The horsemen at the track suffer greatly from the extreme cold weather. Much sickness prevails among horsemen and horses.

H. C. Schulz, owner of the best stable here, while of pneumonia recently. While the weather has been very unreasonable, it is generally admitted that racing should never be attempted here before the middle of February.

ZERO PREVENTS HOT SPRINGS RACING

Cold Compels Postponement of Oakland Opening and Causes Much Suffering.

Special to the Post-Dispatch. NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—For the first time in many years a baseball player is to be pitched on the diamond. The board of directors of the National League will meet for that purpose tomorrow in this city, when an investigation will be made of the charges against Pitcher Jack Taylor of the St. Louis club, in connection with a game played at Pittsburgh on July 2, 1934.

In 1877 four players of the Louisville club—Devlin, Hall, Craven and Nichols—were tried on charges of throwing games. The interest of certain back-room gamblers, who operated in Brooklyn, Hoboken and Chicago. Telegrams were intercepted, the players were found guilty and expelled for life from the National League. They afterward made many attempts to be reinstated, but their petitions were refused and the four men never again played professional ball in organized clubs. Even semi-professional and amateur teams refused to play teams that had one of the men under an assumed name in their lines.

Two separate accusations have been made against Taylor. The first was in connection with the post-season series of 1928 between the Chicago National and American League teams. President Hart of the Chicago Nationals alleges Taylor said during the series that he would only get \$100 for winning and could get \$500 for losing. The second ended in a tie.

This case is before the National Commission and will not be tried by the league directors. The charge they will investigate grew out of a statement made last month by President (Harry) Hornsman of the Cincinnati club. Hornsman said that his charge had nothing to do with the Chicago case. He alluded to a game played in Pittsburgh and to a man named McErickson as having won a great deal of money on a game played between St. Louis and Pittsburgh on July 2, in which Taylor pitched and which was won by the Pirates.

TURFMAN HAS LOST 100 POUNDS FROM ILLNESS.

Special to the Post-Dispatch. PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 12.—Capt. Samuel S. Brown, a well-known turfman, is seriously ill at his home, Brown's Station, near here. So serious is his illness that he may not recover. No one but his physician, Dr. Stout, and Harry Brown are permitted to enter his room, and the younger Brown has been forbidden to talk of either business or racing with the turfman. Capt. Brown, who was known for his obesity, has lost 100 pounds within the past two months.

BARNEY DREYFUS' ILLNESS CONGESTION OF LUNGS.

Special to the Post-Dispatch. PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 12.—Congestion of the lungs is the illness with which Barney Dreyfus, the Pittsburgh baseball manager, is suffering, and his case is most serious. He cannot go to New York to take part in the annual meeting of the National Tuesday, baseball and business has been barred from the sick room.

READY FOR TRIAL OF JACK TAYLOR

National League Directors to Investigate Charges Against Pitcher in Pittsburgh Game.

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**It's Good Old
GUCKENHEIMER
Rye Whiskey**

"Since 1857"
"BOTTLED IN BOND"
A GUCKENHEIMER & BROS. PITTSBURGH "Since 1857"

If You Find Anything, Bring It to Post-Dispatch Lost and Found Bureau.

Get a CLAIM CHECK for it. Have it ADVERTISED. RECLAIM it if the owner does not. Full Information at Post-Dispatch Office.

DEATHS.

ARMSTRONG—Entered into rest on Sunday morning, Feb. 12, 1935, Mervin August Armstrong, dearly beloved son of William and Josephine Armstrong and our dear brother and a brief illness at the age of 4 years and 4 months.

Funeral will take place Tuesday, Feb. 13, at 1:30 p. m., from family residence, 3748 Hel Avenue. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

ARMSTRONG—On Feb. 12, 1935, at 6:10 p. m., Mary Armstrong (nee Bartholomew), beloved mother of Patrick Armstrong, mother of Annie O'Rourke, Mary Martin, Margaret Swanson (nee Armstrong), John, Michael and Edward Armstrong.

Funeral from her daughter's residence, Mrs. Edw. Martin, 1040 Locust avenue, on Tuesday, Feb. 13, at 8:30 a. m., to St. Francis Xavier's Church, thence to Calvary Cemetery. Friends are invited to attend.

CLUNEY—Entered into rest on Sunday, Feb. 12, 1935, at 1 a. m., Anne Clune, Twined (nee Krueger) and dear sister of Ella Clune, after a lingering illness, at the age of 72 years.

Funeral from family residence, 1234 Chambers street, on Tuesday, Feb. 13, at 1:30 p. m. Relatives and friends invited to attend.

CONNELL—Entered into rest on Sunday, Feb. 12, 1935, at 10:05 a. m., Mary Connell, aged 26 years, widow of John Connell (nee Ward) and brother of Mrs. J. H. Bille, Mrs. H. N. Cook, Mrs. Frank Adams, Bell, Ida and Hattie Connell.

Funeral will take place from the family residence, 1916 Carr street, on Tuesday, Feb. 13, at 1:30 p. m.

FLANNERY—Entered into rest on Sunday, Feb. 12, 1935, at 11:35 a. m., James Francis Flannery, beloved husband of Emma Flannery (nee Huse), brother of Thomas Flannery and uncle of Francis A. Britton and John, father of Russell and Dora Flannery.

Funeral will take place Tuesday, Feb. 13, at 1:30 p. m., from family residence, 2127 Cass avenue, to St. Leo's Church, thence to Calvary Cemetery. Friends are invited to attend. Deceased was a member of Truck Drivers' Local No. 700.

HAMPTON—Entered into rest on Sunday, Feb. 12, 1935, at 8 a. m., John E. Hampton, beloved husband of Alvina Hampton (nee Rehberg) and dear father of Pearl, John and George Hampton, son-in-law of Mrs. Henry Rehberg, and our dear brother-in-law, at the age of 70 years.

Funeral Wednesday, Feb. 15, at 1:30 p. m., from family residence, 3106 North Fourteenth street, to the New Pickers Cemetery.

Friends are respectfully invited to attend. Deceased was a member of the West Lodge, No. 179, A. F. & A. M.; Sylvan Camp, No. 242, Woodmen of the World; and the Union of the Union of North America.

HERZOG—Entered into rest on Sunday, Feb. 12, 1935, at 11 p. m., after a brief illness, Therese Herzog, beloved wife of Joseph Herzog, daughter of Pauline and Henry P. Herzog.

Funeral Wednesday, Feb. 15, at 1:30 p. m., from family residence, 2806A Gamble street.

JAGELS—Entered into rest on Monday, Feb. 13, at 3 a. m., Ethel J. Jagels, beloved daughter of Cady and Mary Jagels (nee Sues) and dear sister of Louise and Frank Jagels, aged 6 months.

Funeral will take place Wednesday, Feb. 15, at 1:30 p. m., from family residence, 1007 1/2 Broadway, to the St. Peter's Cemetery. Funeral private.

JITZ—On Sunday, Feb. 12, 1935, at 7:45 p. m., Christina Jitz, beloved wife of John Jitz, daughter of Edward and Tony Jitz, Mrs. Louis B. Jitz and Mrs. George Tracwell, aged 28 years.

The funeral will take place Tuesday, Feb. 13, at 1:30 p. m., from family residence, 278 Madison Park boulevard, thence to Calvary Cemetery. Friends are invited to attend.

LYONS—On Sunday, Feb. 12, at 1 p. m., James Lyons, beloved husband of Hannah Lyons (nee Connelly), and father of Michael, John, Patrick, Sarah, Lawrence, Joseph and Genevieve Lyons and Mrs. John C. Lyons, aged 65 years.

Funeral Tuesday, Feb. 14, at 1:30 p. m., from family residence, 1013 North Eighth street, to Calvary Cemetery. Friends are invited to attend.

MCKENRY—On Sunday, Feb. 12, 1935, at 2 o'clock p. m., Susan M. McKenry, wife of John McKenry, daughter of William McKenry and Mary McKenry, aged 21 years.

Funeral will take place Tuesday, Feb. 13, at 1:30 p. m., from family residence, 1414 North Fifteenth street, to Calvary Cemetery. Friends are invited to attend.

MAGUIRE—On Sunday, Feb. 12, 1935, at 12:15 p. m., John P. Maguire, beloved son of the late Michael Maguire, brother of Francis J. Thomas and Kate Maguire, aged 21 years.

Funeral will take place Tuesday, Feb. 13, at 1:30 p. m., from family residence, 1414 North Fifteenth street, to Calvary Cemetery. Friends are invited to attend.

MILLER—Entered into rest on Sunday morning, Feb. 12, 1935, Allen Louis Miller, dearly beloved son of William Miller and Adele Nuss (nee Worn), aged 3 years and 3 months.

Funeral will take place on Tuesday, Feb. 13, at 1:30 p. m., from residence, 228 North Market street, to Calvary Cemetery. Friends are invited to attend.

OVERMEYER—Entered into rest Sunday, Feb. 12, 1935, at 10:30 a. m., Walter Overmeyer, dearly beloved son of Henry and Annie Overmeyer (nee Sander), after a short illness of five months.

DEATHS.

STANTON—Entered into rest on Sunday, Feb. 12, 1935, at 12 a. m., Catherine Stanton, beloved mother of Patrick Stanton, and brother-in-law of Richard Turner, father-in-law of Gus Herman, at the age of 62 years.

Funeral from residence, 428 Blaine avenue, on Tuesday, Feb. 13, at 1:30 p. m., to St. Margaret's Church, thence to Calvary Cemetery. Friends are respectfully invited.

TURNER—Entered into rest Sunday, Feb. 12, 1935, at 4:00 a. m., after a short illness, William Turner (nee Moran), husband of Katherine Turner (nee Moran), and brother-in-law of Richard Turner, father-in-law of Gus Herman, at the age of 62 years.

Funeral from residence, 428 Blaine avenue, on Tuesday, Feb. 13, at 1:30 p. m., to St. Margaret's Church, thence to Calvary Cemetery. Friends are respectfully invited.

WILSON—On Feb. 12, 1935, at 9:45 p. m., George T. Wilson, beloved son of Thomas T. and Kate Wilson, aged 7 years 4 months and 4 days.

Funeral from family residence, 1410 North Fourteenth street, on Tuesday, Feb. 13, at 1:30 p. m.

WIRTZ—Feb. 12, 1935, at 11:15 o'clock a. m., Mary E. Wirtz, aged 57 years.

The funeral will take place Tuesday, Feb. 13, at 1:30 p. m., to St. Peter's Church, thence to Calvary Cemetery. Friends are invited to attend. Deceased was a member of the St. Louis Chapter, No. 1, of the Order of the Eastern Star.

YOUNG—On Sunday, Feb. 12, 1935, at 11:30 a. m., John Young, beloved husband of Catharina Young (nee Holder), father of John and Irene Young, and son of John and Catharina Young, aged 31 years and 3 days.

Funeral from family residence, 2827 Lemay avenue, on Tuesday, Feb. 13, at 1:30 p. m. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

Deceased was a member of St. Louis Camp, No. 3, W. O. F.

CARD OF THANKS.
Mrs. Histroch desires to thank the members of the St. Louis Chapter, No. 1, of the Order of the Eastern Star, for the kindness shown in her last bereavement.

THE BOOK EXCHANGE.
1000 Locust St., 1st floor.
Selling and exchanging books.
Selling and exchanging books.
Selling and exchanging books.

LOST AND FOUND.
14 Words, 20c.
Lost. A small black and white dog, about 1 year old, with a white spot on its chest. Found on Monday, Feb. 12, 1935, near the intersection of 14th and Olive streets. Reward of \$5.00. Call 1234-5678.

IF YOU FIND ANYTHING.
ADVERTISE IT HERE.
IT WILL BE RETURNED TO YOU.
We have a large stock of books for sale. We also have a large stock of books for sale. We also have a large stock of books for sale.

IF YOU FIND ANYTHING.
Bring it to the Post-Dispatch.
LOST AND FOUND BUREAU.
212-214 North Broadway.
Get a CLAIM CHECK for it. Have it ADVERTISED. RECLAIM it if the owner does not.

LOST.
Bicycle. A black and white bicycle, with a white seat and handlebars. Found on Monday, Feb. 12, 1935, near the intersection of 14th and Olive streets. Reward of \$5.00. Call 1234-5678.

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HELP WANTED-MALE.

BOYS WANTED—25 small boys. Apply Monday, 1:30 p. m., to St. Louis Post-Dispatch, 1115 Washington St., 11th floor.

BOY WANTED—Office boy; bright young man; address in own handwriting, stating age and references. Ad. D. 155, Post-Dispatch.

CARRIAGE PAINTING—Wanted—Experienced Carriage Painter. Apply to Mr. J. H. Smith, 1115 Washington St., 11th floor.

CARRIAGE TRAMMER—Wanted—Good all-around carriage trammers. P. H. Koch, Kirkwood, Mo. Apply to Mr. J. H. Smith, 1115 Washington St., 11th floor.

CARPENTER—Wanted—A good all-around carpenter. Apply American Steel Foundries, Granite City, Mo.

CHIFFERS—Wanted—Sealing-Gallagher Iron and Steel Co., Kraft and Manchester.

DISHWASHER—Wanted—Man dishwasher, at 2100 N. Broadway.

DISHWASHER—Wanted—Steady, sober man to wash dishes. 2112 Olive st.

DRIVER—Wanted—Experienced driver; good car; good salary. Apply to Mr. J. H. Smith, 1115 Washington St., 11th floor.

DRIVER—Wanted—One capable of handling freight and passenger. Apply to Mr. J. H. Smith, 1115 Washington St., 11th floor.

HOUSEMAN—Wanted—First-class houseman; references. Apply to Mr. J. H. Smith, 1115 Washington St., 11th floor.

HOUSEMAN—Wanted—Colored houseman who understands steam heating; must have references. Apply to Mr. J. H. Smith, 1115 Washington St., 11th floor.

LABORERS—Wanted—Apply American Car and Foundry Co., Madison, Ill.

LEATHERMAN—Wanted—A good leatherman; references. Apply to Mr. J. H. Smith, 1115 Washington St., 11th floor.

MACHINISTS—Wanted—Nonunion machinists; lathe, planer, boring mill, erecting and floor work. Apply to Mr. J. H. Smith, 1115 Washington St., 11th floor.

MAN WANTED—Good man to keep order and work in suburban plant. Apply to Mr. J. H. Smith, 1115 Washington St., 11th floor.

MAN WANTED—Good man; private stable; good wages. Apply to Mr. J. H. Smith, 1115 Washington St., 11th floor.

MAN WANTED—Reliable man to attend to furnace; must live near and being references. 3532 Oak st.

MAN WANTED—For office; quick in addition; references. Apply to Mr. J. H. Smith, 1115 Washington St., 11th floor.

MAN WANTED—To invest \$300 in kindling wood business. Apply to Mr. J. H. Smith, 1115 Washington St., 11th floor.

MAN WANTED—Advertising man, bright and active, to take charge and solicit new local weekly business. Apply to Mr. J. H. Smith, 1115 Washington St., 11th floor.

MAN WANTED—At Webster Groves, middle-aged man for suburban plant. Apply to Mr. J. H. Smith, 1115 Washington St., 11th floor.

MAN WANTED—Young man as permanent St. Louis representative for correspondence school; must be able to sell. Apply to Mr. J. H. Smith, 1115 Washington St., 11th floor.

MEN WANTED—To men to store in Blair and Howard. Apply to Mr. J. H. Smith, 1115 Washington St., 11th floor.

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HELP WANTED-FEMALE.

Household Servants Only, 14 Words, 14c.
CHAMBERMAID—Wanted—At Hotel Plante, 1115 Washington St., 11th floor.

COOK—Wanted—First-class cook. 2211 N. Broadway.

COOK—Wanted—White woman cook. 2211 N. Broadway.

COOK—Wanted—White woman; references. 3720 West Pine St.

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HELP WANTED-FEMALE.

Household Servants Only, 14 Words, 14c.
WOMAN WANTED—To work in lunchroom; good wages. 2000 Cass st.

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WOMAN

PHONE 66 WANTS ANSWERS

to the
Post-Dispatch

Answers to Post-Dispatch BOX Addresses will be received over the phone without charge for stenographer's service.
Bell: Main 3150
Kinloch: B 2112

ROOM AND BOARD WANTED.

14 Words, 20c.
BOARD WANTED—Rooms and board; by young man and young lady couple; private family or other boarders; state price. Ad. C 45, P-D.

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE.

14 Words, 20c.
BILLIARD TABLE—For sale, one Brunswick, 14 ft. x 7 ft. 6 in. with pool table; also one Brunswick, 14 ft. x 7 ft. 6 in. with pool table; also one Brunswick, 14 ft. x 7 ft. 6 in. with pool table.

14 Words, 20c.
COAL—Best family, 120 lb. delivered, Southern Coal Co., 210 S. 14th st. Tel. C 184.

14 Words, 20c.
COAL—Dor's high-grade, 120 lb. per delivered, Edward Dorr, 2024 Morgan st., Kin. C 22.

14 Words, 20c.
WOMEN'S old clothing, suits and dresses; pay \$2.00 for 100; 50c for 200; 25c for 300; 10c for 400; 5c for 500; 2c for 600; 1c for 700; 50c for 800; 25c for 900; 10c for 1000; 5c for 1100; 2c for 1200; 1c for 1300; 50c for 1400; 25c for 1500; 10c for 1600; 5c for 1700; 2c for 1800; 1c for 1900; 50c for 2000; 25c for 2100; 10c for 2200; 5c for 2300; 2c for 2400; 1c for 2500; 50c for 2600; 25c for 2700; 10c for 2800; 5c for 2900; 2c for 3000; 1c for 3100; 50c for 3200; 25c for 3300; 10c for 3400; 5c for 3500; 2c for 3600; 1c for 3700; 50c for 3800; 25c for 3900; 10c for 4000; 5c for 4100; 2c for 4200; 1c for 4300; 50c for 4400; 25c for 4500; 10c for 4600; 5c for 4700; 2c for 4800; 1c for 4900; 50c for 5000; 25c for 5100; 10c for 5200; 5c for 5300; 2c for 5400; 1c for 5500; 50c for 5600; 25c for 5700; 10c for 5800; 5c for 5900; 2c for 6000; 1c for 6100; 50c for 6200; 25c for 6300; 10c for 6400; 5c for 6500; 2c for 6600; 1c for 6700; 50c for 6800; 25c for 6900; 10c for 7000; 5c for 7100; 2c for 7200; 1c for 7300; 50c for 7400; 25c for 7500; 10c for 7600; 5c for 7700; 2c for 7800; 1c for 7900; 50c for 8000; 25c for 8100; 10c for 8200; 5c for 8300; 2c for 8400; 1c for 8500; 50c for 8600; 25c for 8700; 10c for 8800; 5c for 8900; 2c for 9000; 1c for 9100; 50c for 9200; 25c for 9300; 10c for 9400; 5c for 9500; 2c for 9600; 1c for 9700; 50c for 9800; 25c for 9900; 10c for 10000; 5c for 10100; 2c for 10200; 1c for 10300; 50c for 10400; 25c for 10500; 10c for 10600; 5c for 10700; 2c for 10800; 1c for 10900; 50c for 11000; 25c for 11100; 10c for 11200; 5c for 11300; 2c for 11400; 1c for 11500; 50c for 11600; 25c for 11700; 10c for 11800; 5c for 11900; 2c for 12000; 1c for 12100; 50c for 12200; 25c for 12300; 10c for 12400; 5c for 12500; 2c for 12600; 1c for 12700; 50c for 12800; 25c for 12900; 10c for 13000; 5c for 13100; 2c for 13200; 1c for 13300; 50c for 13400; 25c for 13500; 10c for 13600; 5c for 13700; 2c for 13800; 1c for 13900; 50c for 14000; 25c for 14100; 10c for 14200; 5c for 14300; 2c for 14400; 1c for 14500; 50c for 14600; 25c for 14700; 10c for 14800; 5c for 14900; 2c for 15000; 1c for 15100; 50c for 15200; 25c for 15300; 10c for 15400; 5c for 15500; 2c for 15600; 1c for 15700; 50c for 15800; 25c for 15900; 10c for 16000; 5c for 16100; 2c for 16200; 1c for 16300; 50c for 16400; 25c for 16500; 10c for 16600; 5c for 16700; 2c for 16800; 1c for 16900; 50c for 17000; 25c for 17100; 10c for 17200; 5c for 17300; 2c for 17400; 1c for 17500; 50c for 17600; 25c for 17700; 10c for 17800; 5c for 17900; 2c for 18000; 1c for 18100; 50c for 18200; 25c for 18300; 10c for 18400; 5c for 18500; 2c for 18600; 1c for 18700; 50c for 18800; 25c for 18900; 10c for 19000; 5c for 19100; 2c for 19200; 1c for 19300; 50c for 19400; 25c for 19500; 10c for 19600; 5c for 19700; 2c for 19800; 1c for 19900; 50c for 20000; 25c for 20100; 10c for 20200; 5c for 20300; 2c for 20400; 1c for 20500; 50c for 20600; 25c for 20700; 10c for 20800; 5c for 20900; 2c for 21000; 1c for 21100; 50c for 21200; 25c for 21300; 10c for 21400; 5c for 21500; 2c for 21600; 1c for 21700; 50c for 21800; 25c for 21900; 10c for 22000; 5c for 22100; 2c for 22200; 1c for 22300; 50c for 22400; 25c for 22500; 10c for 22600; 5c for 22700; 2c for 22800; 1c for 22900; 50c for 23000; 25c for 23100; 10c for 23200; 5c for 23300; 2c for 23400; 1c for 23500; 50c for 23600; 25c for 23700; 10c for 23800; 5c for 23900; 2c for 24000; 1c for 24100; 50c for 24200; 25c for 24300; 10c for 24400; 5c for 24500; 2c for 24600; 1c for 24700; 50c for 24800; 25c for 24900; 10c for 25000; 5c for 25100; 2c for 25200; 1c for 25300; 50c for 25400; 25c for 25500; 10c for 25600; 5c for 25700; 2c for 25800; 1c for 25900; 50c for 26000; 25c for 26100; 10c for 26200; 5c for 26300; 2c for 26400; 1c for 26500; 50c for 26600; 25c for 26700; 10c for 26800; 5c for 26900; 2c for 27000; 1c for 27100; 50c for 27200; 25c for 27300; 10c for 27400; 5c for 27500; 2c for 27600; 1c for 27700; 50c for 27800; 25c for 27900; 10c for 28000; 5c for 28100; 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2c for 42000; 1c for 42100; 50c for 42200; 25c for 42300; 10c for 42400; 5c for 42500; 2c for 42600; 1c for 42700; 50c for 42800; 25c for 42900; 10c for 43000; 5c for 43100; 2c for 43200; 1c for 43300; 50c for 43400; 25c for 43500; 10c for 43600; 5c for 43700; 2c for 43800; 1c for 43900; 50c for 44000; 25c for 44100; 10c for 44200; 5c for 44300; 2c for 44400; 1c for 44500; 50c for 44600; 25c for 44700; 10c for 44800; 5c for 44900; 2c for 45000; 1c for 45100; 50c for 45200; 25c for 45300; 10c for 45400; 5c for 45500; 2c for 45600; 1c for 45700; 50c for 45800; 25c for 45900; 10c for 46000; 5c for 46100; 2c for 46200; 1c for 46300; 50c for 46400; 25c for 46500; 10c for 46600; 5c for 46700; 2c for 46800; 1c for 46900; 50c for 47000; 25c for 47100; 10c for 47200; 5c for 47300; 2c for 47400; 1c for 47500; 50c for 47600; 25c for 47700; 10c for 47800; 5c for 47900; 2c for 48000; 1c for 48100; 50c for 48200; 25c for 48300; 10c for 48400; 5c for 48500; 2c for 48600; 1c for 48700; 50c for 48800; 25c for 48900; 10c for 49000; 5c for 49100; 2c for 49200; 1c for 49300; 50c for 49400; 25c for 49500; 10c for 49600; 5c for 49700; 2c for 49800; 1c for 49900; 50c for 50000; 25c for 50100; 10c for 50200; 5c for 50300; 2c for 50400; 1c for 50500; 50c for 50600; 25c for 50700; 10c for 50800; 5c for 50900; 2c for 51000; 1c for 51100; 50c for 51200; 25c for 51300; 10c for 51400; 5c for 51500; 2c for 51600; 1c for 51700; 50c for 51800; 25c for 51900; 10c for 52000; 5c for 52100; 2c for 52200; 1c for 52300; 50c for 52400; 25c for 52500; 10c for 52600; 5c for 52700; 2c for 52800; 1c for 52900; 50c for 53000; 25c for 53100; 10c for 53200; 5c for 53300; 2c for 53400; 1c for 53500; 50c for 53600; 25c for 53700; 10c for 53800; 5c for 53900; 2c for 54000; 1c for 54100; 50c for 54200; 25c for 54300; 10c for 54400; 5c for 54500; 2c for 54600; 1c for 54700; 50c for 54800; 25c for 54900; 10c for 55000; 5c for 55100; 2c for 55200; 1c for 55300; 50c for 55400; 25c for 55500; 10c for 55600; 5c for 55700; 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25c for 62700; 10c for 62800; 5c for 62900; 2c for 63000; 1c for 63100; 50c for 63200; 25c for 63300; 10c for 63400; 5c for 63500; 2c for 63600; 1c for 63700; 50c for 63800; 25c for 63900; 10c for 64000; 5c for 64100; 2c for 64200; 1c for 64300; 50c for 64400; 25c for 64500; 10c for 64600; 5c for 64700; 2c for 64800; 1c for 64900; 50c for 65000; 25c for 65100; 10c for 65200; 5c for 65300; 2c for 65400; 1c for 65500; 50c for 65600; 25c for 65700; 10c for 65800; 5c for 65900; 2c for 66000; 1c for 66100; 50c for 66200; 25c for 66300; 10c for 66400; 5c for 66500; 2c for 66600; 1c for 66700; 50c for 66800; 25c for 66900; 10c for 67000; 5c for 67100; 2c for 67200; 1c for 67300; 50c for 67400; 25c for 67500; 10c for 67600; 5c for 67700; 2c for 67800; 1c for 67900; 50c for 68000; 25c for 68100; 10c for 68200; 5c for 68300; 2c for 68400; 1c for 68500; 50c for 68600; 25c for 68700; 10c for 68800; 5c for 68900; 2c for 69000; 1c for 69100; 50c for 69200; 25c for 69300; 10c for 69400; 5c for 69500; 2c for 69600; 1c for 69700; 50c for 69800; 25c for 69900; 10c for 70000; 5c for 70100; 2c for 70200; 1c for 70300; 50c for 70400; 25c for 70500; 10c for 70600; 5c for 70700; 2c for 70800; 1c for 70900; 50c for 71000; 25c for 71100; 10c for 71200; 5c for 71300; 2c for 71400; 1c for 71500; 50c for 71600; 25c for 71700; 10c for 71800; 5c for 71900; 2c for 72000; 1c for 72100; 50c for 72200; 25c for 72300; 10c for 72400; 5c for 72500; 2c for 72600; 1c for 72700; 50c for 72800; 25c for 72900; 10c for 73000; 5c for 73100; 2c for 73200; 1c for 73300; 50c for 73400; 25c for 73500; 10c for 73600; 5c for 73700; 2c for 73800; 1c for 73900; 50c for 74000; 25c for 74100; 10c for 74200; 5c for 74300; 2c for 74400; 1c for 74500; 50c for 74600; 25c for 74700; 10c for 74800; 5c for 74900; 2c for 75000; 1c for 75100; 50c for 75200; 25c for 75300; 10c for 75400; 5c for 75500; 2c for 75600; 1c for 75700; 50c for 75800; 25c for 75900; 10c for 76000; 5c for 76100; 2c for 76200; 1c for 76300; 50c for 76400; 25c for 76500; 10c for 76600; 5c for 76700; 2c for 76800; 1c for 76900; 50c for 77000; 25c for 77100; 10c for 77200; 5c for 77300; 2c for 77400; 1c for 77500; 50c for 77600; 25c for 77700; 10c for 77800; 5c for 77900; 2c for 78000; 1c for 78100; 50c for 78200; 25c for 78300; 10c for 78400; 5c for 78500; 2c for 78600; 1c for 78700; 50c for 78800; 25c for 78900; 10c for 79000; 5c for 79100; 2c for 79200; 1c for 79300; 50c for 79400; 25c for 79500; 10c for 79600; 5c for 79700; 2c for 79800; 1c for 79900; 50c for 80000; 25c for 80100; 10c for 80200; 5c for 80300; 2c for 80400; 1c for 80500; 50c for 80600; 25c for 80700; 10c for 80800; 5c for 80900; 2c for 81000; 1c for 81100; 50c for 81200; 25c for 81300; 10c for 81400; 5c for 81500; 2c for 81600; 1c for 81700; 50c for 81800; 25c for 81900; 10c for 82000; 5c for 82100; 2c for 82200; 1c for 82300; 50c for 82400; 25c for 82500; 10c for 82600; 5c for 82700; 2c for 82800; 1c for 82900; 50c for 83000; 25c for 83100; 10c for 83200; 5c for 83300; 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